

4/10/86

Arthur J. Ressel visited my
EPSS office + gave me pictures of his
Greenville Peace Medal

He said it was acquired in 1965
in a gun show in Florida for \$500. cash
(currency). He asked other people at the show
for their opinion - and they said it was a fake
because it was too cheap. Story was
peace medal was acquired from estate in
Penna + was found with photograph wrapped
in a newspaper. Was very plain and was
cleaned by seller + by Ressel.

Wt is 3.515 Troy oz.

Took it to John Porter about a year
ago for his opinion and he referred it to
me. He had possession of it and showed it
to me. He kept it for 3 weeks before returning
it. He said authenticity of Penna Hist Soc +
this one had never been established.

Saw one in private collection in Ohio
Not free to give name of collector, Ohio piece
has no hole - differing border. He is a
gun collector. Saw it at Friendship, Indiana
meeting 3 years ago at National Muzzleloading Rifle
Assn.

ACTION (AND EBS ATTORNEY HANDLING)	DATE OF OCCURRENCE	POSSIBLE EFFECT	ESTIMATED FUTURE COSTS		Other	DESCRIPTION
			Legal Fees for Next Quarter	Total Future Legal Fees		
Richardson, William Eric vs Handyman et al	10/18/81	Insured				False Arrest claim. Internal.
Scheppman, Joe vs EBS, Inc. d/b/a Handyman	8/12/84	Insured				Personal Injury.
Schreiber, David vs Handyman et al Inc.	1/30/84	Insured				Personal Injury. Products liability.
Scott, Jerry vs Edison Brothers d/b/a Handyman, et al	9/21/84	Insured				Personal Injury.
Somers, Alice vs Handyman	5/3/84	Insured				Personal Injury. Products Liability.
Sutorius, Carol P. & Gordon C. vs Handyman, Transamerica Insurance Group, et al	9/29/78	Insured				Personal Injury.
Vela, Anatolio vs Handyman Stores, Inc.	11/18/81	Insured				Assault & Battery claim.
Wakefield, Elsie vs Handyman et al	12/3/82	Insured				Workers Comp. Matter.
Weber, Edward vs Handyman	6/24/80	Insured				Cross Complaint.
Woods Wire Products, Inc. vs The Handyman of CA, Inc. (Mark Litow) <i>Settled 3/11/86</i>		\$175,000.00	\$ -0-	\$ 10,000.00 (If settlement falls through)		Purchase Order Dispute.

4
MATERIAL TEMPORARILY DEPOSITED WITH
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Description of material:

1 TREATY OF GREENVILLE INDIAN PEACE MEDAL,
dated 3rd Aug. 1795

Aggregate value of described material: \$ 50'000.-

I agree to the following: that the American Numismatic Society exercise with respect to my property the same precautions as they do in the case of comparable objects forming a part of their own collections, and that they shall not otherwise be liable for its safekeeping or preservation.

(Signature)

Eric Newman

(Name)

ERIC NEWMAN

(Address)

501 NORTH BRADWAY
ST. LOUIS, MO 63108

We have received on temporary deposit the material described above.

William E. Metcalf

for William E. Metcalf
Chief Curator

Date: Nov. 7, 1992

RETURN OF MATERIAL

I acknowledge receipt of the material described above, intact and complete, except as follows:

(Signature)

(Date)

To: Eric Newman
From: Alan Stahl
Re: Treaty of Greeneville medals
January 8, 1993

I have taken a bit of time to examine the Treaty of Greeneville medal you left with us, and have compared it with the specimen in our collection and photos of four others. I have not examined the Pennsylvania Historical Society specimen in person, so all of my observations are tentative.

Problems with the medal issue as a whole

I have basic misgivings about the whole concept of a Treaty of Greenville Medal, as I infer does Prucha and perhaps also Belden. In the entire Peace Medal tradition, French, English and American to that point (and indeed after), few medals bore the name of a specific event or treaty. Their principal imagery and legend concerned the person of the European leader. Even the 1789 medal which did not depict Washington named him, and his image was added to the 1792 series.

The exception was the Montreal medal, which was further personalized to make it even more specific with the inscription of the recipient's name and tribe on the blank reverse. This was an emergency issue, made in a period when official or even pseudo-official English medals were lacking. As these were not distributed as a badge of alliance, but as reward for a military victory, they are more in the nature of decorations than peace medals.

By 1795 there was an elaborated program of official U.S.A. medals, manufactured in three sizes by several silversmiths. As is well known, medals were distributed to some of the participants in the Treaty of Greeneville on August 8, 1795; it is unlikely that Anthony Wayne, in anticipation of a possible treaty, would have had medals with him in the territories with everything but the date on them or could have found a competent silversmith close enough. So the medals distributed at Greeneville must have been the 1795 Washington ones (or even 1793, as that is what was donated to the PaHS with the Greeneville one), and those with the name of Greeneville must have been made and distributed later.

How much later is, of course, the problem. This could have been any time from later that same year, to 1877, when the first known piece was donated to the PaHS. Several factors make me suspect that the manufacture was not under the same circumstances and intentions as the Washington medals of 1795. These appear all to have been made by Richardson and have attached (or removed) rims and loops. The Greeneville medal in the PaHS has no rim or loop and is not described as having signs of the removal of these. Instead, it has a decorative border, lacking on the Washington medals. The strangest aspect of the Greeneville medal is the iconographic identity of both faces; unprecedented in Peace Medals and, to my recollection, in medals of any type. The basic image is, of course, the heraldic eagle, more-or-less as it

appears on the reverse of the Washington pieces. There are, however, several outstanding differences. The stars around the eagle's head have been eliminated; these had been 13 in number before 1795, with two additional ones added in that year. The scroll with E PLURIBUS UNUM floats above the head rather than around it, a style which seems to appear in the nineteenth century (I haven't looked into this systematically, but the earliest coins with this seem to be half eagles of 1807; the earliest Seal that of 1825). The eagle has 15 rather than 13 arrows, probably to make up for the loss of the stars; this feature would point towards an early date for the pieces or a fair degree of historical intelligence on the part of the maker.

Individual Specimens

Though iconographically the same, the two sides of the PaHS specimen do have many differences in the detail of design and lettering. Two easily apparent aspects of this are the arrangement of the arrows and the way the branch relates to the lower banner. Belden published only one face of this medal and, as far as I can determine, no publication before mine last year showed the second face, though of course many people must have examined the original and sets of photographs probably circulated.

I have examined or compared photos of five specimens in addition to the PaHS one:

1. EPN, loaned to us in 1992.
2. An example donated to the ANS by Andrew Stednitz, 1988.
3. An example belonging to Richard Roeber, Cincinnati, offered to Christies in 1988 but not sold by them; photo courtesy of Christies.
4. An example sold by J. Lepczyk, Sale 49 (1982), lot 463, and Bowers and Merena, 12 April 1986, lot 5207; the respective catalogues each illustrate a different side.
5. Polaroids of a piece in the collection of David L. Greer, Decatur, GA, obtained in Ohio, c. 1986.

All of these examples have an aspect which I find very troubling; in their arrangement of arrows and branches they follow on both sides the appearance of the one side of the PaHS piece illustrated by Belden. This might be the outcome of the original engraver following a pattern closely on both sides of most examples and experimenting on one face of the piece which ended up in Philadelphia. A more likely hypothesis, however, is that the 5 pieces were produced after 1927 using the single Belden illustration as the basis for both sides.

Examples 2 and 3, above, are so close in detail as to suggest that they were made using some mechanical process. Your piece and #4 appear to have been hand engraved. My photos of #5 are not good enough for judgement.

Future research directions

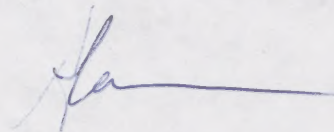
The primary future research would be a minute examination of the PaHS specimen to confirm that it was, indeed, from on a ham-

mered blank and had no rim removed. With appropriate permission it would be useful to have the silver tested for fineness and the presence of trace elements, which could suggest the date of its refining. A careful analysis of tooling equipment and techniques would also be of enormous value for comparing it with the Richardson pieces and contemporary silversmith art.

The same kind of analysis would be useful for the available other specimens.

Though historical records of the Greeneville meeting itself are pretty well known, a careful search of all documentation relating to European-Indian relations in the period and of records of silversmiths might turn up interesting material, though I suspect Prucha would have come up with anything of relevance relating to the former.

In conclusion, I maintain my uneasiness on the question of the history of the PaHS specimen and am even more suspicious of the other specimens which I have seen.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'H. Stahl', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Alan Stahl
American Numismatic Society
Broadway at 155th St.
New York, NY 10036

January 13, 1993

Dear Alan:

Thank you for your detailed January 8, 1993 thoughts on the six Greeneville medals of which you are aware. You have created more of a puzzlement than I realized could be done. I have no opinion as yet but presume you have none either and hope to work on the uncertainties. How can I help ?

Since your thrust is substantially negative I want to give you a few positive points.

I presume that all of the pieces are hand engraved and that each face of each piece must be carefully compared to determine the very minor engraving differences. The stylistic character of the engraving appears to be the work of one person. It took a skilled artisan to make the same design on each face of all the known pieces. How was it done ? I think the first face could have been engraved and then used to make a print just as a copper plate print was prepared by inking the recesses, wiping the field surface, applying the paper and rolling over a wool pad to pick up the ink. Then while the paper was still wet the design could be transferred to another silver plate or plates. This could be repeated. Then the engraver could use the dried transferred design on the plates as a guide to engrave. I realize this could be in 1795 or later but a forger would use an easier transfer method.

Many medals were needed for geographically separated presentations and thus it is not surprising that many medals exist. The same design on both sides could be for the piece to show the viewer its important event regardless of how it flipped on the neck of the wearer.

No appropriate minting equipment for large dies seems to have been available in eighteenth century America and thus the identical design could not be struck from dies.

I do not believe any forger would go to all the trouble to create virtually identical faces on both sides of as many as six pieces. He would not make that many or make them so different from customary Indian medals. A bonafide artist would try to do something different, but might have wanted each recipient to have the same item. The project probably had to be completed in a short time.

The date on the pieces doesn't bother me as that could have been when they needed extra medals promptly as you pointed out or when the event was set in the first place.

Onward !!

Sincerely,

Post-it™ brand

Fax Transmittal Memo 7672

To **ERIC P NEWMAN**
 Company **Edison Bros**
 Location

No. of Pages **1** Today's Date **1/13/93** Time
 From **L A ELAM**
 Company
 Location Dept. Charge
 Fax # Telephone #
 Original ☐ Destroy ☐ Return ☐ Call for pickup
 Disposition:

Fax # **314/331-6554** Telephone #
 Comments

Eric - Here is the reference I mentioned

LAE

Indian Peace Medals

Stednitz, Andrew.

Treaty of Greenville Medal : August 3, 1795 /
 by Andrew Stednitz. - [1987?]
 18 p. ; 28 cm.

Typescript (photocopy).

On t.p.: Alpha, New Jersey.

With related documents on the analysis of
 the medal (8 p.); another ms. by Stednitz,
 "George Washington Administration 1793 Silver
 Indian Peace Medal" (17 p., ill., typescript);
 part of O.B. Peake's "A history of the United

Pamphlet File (R) — (Cont. on next card)

Card 2

Stednitz, Andrew.

Treaty of Greenville Medal ...

States Indian Factory System, 1795-1822"
 (Denver, 1954; p. [1]-15, [38]-41, 96-97,
 124-131, ill.).

Pamphlet File (R)

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

August 15, 1994

Mr. Alan Stahl
Wolfson College
Oxford OX27UD
ENGLAND

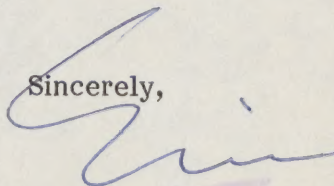
Dear Alan:

Treaty of Greeneville Indian Medals were featured in COIN WORLD and I enclose a copy. It justifies the exact date being on the variety of medal I loaned to ANS and which you are studying. I wanted you to see the article while on research leave for six weeks, even though it is amateurishly written.

My grandson, Anthony E. Newman, will be at Wolfson College this fall in philosophy to begin his post-graduate degree. If he comes before you depart, I will have him say hello. He is worth meeting.

Keep the excitement of life going.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Eric', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

TREATY OF GREENVILLE MEDAL
AUGUST 3, 1795

By Andrew Stednitz
161 Wayne Street
Alpha, New Jersey 08865
(201) 454-4814

GREENVILLE MEDAL

The Treaty of Greenville 3 August 1795 Medal Special Report has been prepared to determine who owns the medal, the separate Indian Nations, the United States Government, or a private citizen. This special report contains portions that represent only part of the evidence amassed in the 370 odd court actions assigned separate docket numbers by the Indian Claims Commission. I feel that specifically researched ethnohistorical study on the Treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795 Medal should not simply be filed away in some federal depository or in some obscure collection.

American State Papers Indian Affairs Vol. 1 1795, page 580, line 4, states the medals must be considered as private property.

As my research has pointed out, the medal was given as a private gift in kind, and thus is considered private property of an individual person who owns it as a personal possession in the form as a esoteric object of vertu. It is clear the research on the Treaty of Greenville Medal August 3, 1795 that the scholarly fallout is stunning and has become an obsession. The materials I present here include a concentrated body of ethnohistorical research data and adversary findings unique in the record of cultural historiography.

I've spent enormous time and money up to this point as you can see from the photos and slides. Some of the 8 x 10's I had done on reverse negatives to take advantage of the cameras computer imagery topography. It gives the lunar surface illusion of a raised surface finish on the medal, rather than a insculpted engraved de-embossed finish on the medal, rather than a insculpted engraved de-embossed image. It's the reverse of reality. The scarpments of the peen marks around the circumference of the oval shape medal are embossed scarpments and metalography topography compliment the metalographical-molecular surface finish of the medal, this in conjunction with the specific gravity of the silver coincides with the silver used in 1795. The slides show real justice when shown on a large slide projection screen.

I also have the original newspaper front page signed by George Washington, an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers. Also a repaired plaster bust of George Washington in toga attributed to Houdon, plus other items referring to the Treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795. I serve only one objective and that is to seek the truth, and return the object and that is to seek the truth, and return the object to its rightful place of honor.

Also, for what it's worth, I am sending along a full report before the Indian Claims Commission Consolidated Docket #315 Defendants Exhibit a 1964 report on the Piankashaw and Kaskaskia and the Treaty of Greenville, and American State Papers, Indian Affairs Vol. 1, 1795.

Literally hundreds of people were involved in the research that led to these findings. Quantities of previously unknown and unexamined microfilm, other files, personal correspondence, etc., were examined and re-examined with thoroughness.

It is my belief that the medal, along with other Washington Peace Medals were the private property of Little-Turtle who did not want to be out done by Tar-He, King-Crane, a Wyandot Chief, who in a few years before 1795 had rescued Miss Peggy Fleming from the Cherokees. King Crane or Tar-He the Crane tried to purchase her from the other hostile tribe of Cherokees in Sandusky, Ohio about 1792 for 600 silver broaches equal to about \$100.00, a huge ransom in those days. Her companion, a Mr. Flynn, was burned at the stake at the Miami Village, and was eaten by his torturers. The Indian who brought the news to Sandusky said that he himself had feasted upon him.

Tar-He the Crane's benevolent offer was indignantly refused and the Cherokees rage was increased. Resolved to rescue her out of their hands, Tar-He the Crane entered the camp the next morning with 8 to 10 young warriors. They found the Cherokees asleep, but Miss Peggy Fleming, it was shocking to humanity to relate, was without the least attire extended and lashed to the stake ready to be burned, her body painted all over in black. Tar-He the Crane silently cut the thongs with which she was bound, then awakened the murderers, and threw down upon the ground the price of a captive in silver broaches (which was current money among them) and departed. Tar-He was given a Washington Oval Medal for his actions.

(King-Crane, Tar-He the Crane Rescues a Captive) page 568, Biography and History of the Indians of North America. Samuel G. Drake, Eleventh Edition 1851, first published 1841.

On page 569 of the above book, Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish or Little Turtle known to the whitemen and General Anthony Wayne, Mishikinakwa, a name by no means settled in orthography, also spelled Meshekunnoghquoh at the Treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795, and Little Turtle was present and signed the Treaty of Fort Wayne June 7, 1803 as Meshekunnoghquoh, and Little Turtle in August 21, 1805 the Treaty of Vincennes, signed his name as Meshekanahquah and again Little Turtle signed his name as Meshekenoghqua at the Fort Wayne Treaty of September 30, 1809, and if I were to look into the various authors who have used the name, I might nearly finish out a full page with Little Turtle variations. Mashekanahquah and again Little Turtle signed his name as Meshekenoghqua at the Fort Wayne Treaty of September 30, 1809, and if I were to look into the various authors who have used the name, I might nearly finish out a full page with Little Turtle variations.

Little Turtle was in constant competition with Tar-He the Crane who was a full chief of the Wyandots, on page 573 it states that Little Turtle was the son of a Miami Chief, by a Mohecan woman. As the Indian Maxim, with regard to descents, it is precisely that of the civil law in relation to slaves, that the

condition of the woman adheres to the offspring, he was not a chief by birth. Little Turtle went to Philadelphia in 1795, 1796, 1797 and lived among the white people. He was a personal friend of Baron Lahontam, Mr. Voleny a French writer who interviewed him for quite sometime. Little Turtle was a personal friend of General Cashimer Koskiusko gave Little Turtle a pair of pistols, and an elegant robe made of sea otters skin, valued then at several hundred dollars. He died at Fort Wayne, July 21, 1812 at the age of 65. Pages 569 to 574, Biography and History of the Indians of North America, Samuel G. Drake, Eleventh Edition 1851, first published 1841.

Little Turtle was considered a Chippewas chief by virtue of battle. In the American State Papers, Vol. 1 Indian Affairs 1795, page 562, Article 3, Item #13, written by Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Senate, and Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk of the House of Representatives, document from microfilm from the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Mashipinashuirsh or Little Turtle, spoke and said, "you have asked of us, the island of Michilimackinac and its dependencies, on the main, where the fort formerly stood", Little Turtle said, "I add to it the Isle of de Bois Blanc, as a instance of our sincere disposition to serve and accommodate you".

On page 578 American State Papers Vol. 1, Indian Affairs 1795, Lowrie and Clarke, paragraph 11. On the gift of the Isle de Bois Blance, it says that General Anthony Wayne accepts the unasked gift of a voluntary nature from Little Turtle.

Also on page 580, first paragraph of American State Papers Vol. 1, Indian Affairs 1795, (microfilmed from Library of Congress) states that, and in return for the generous and unasked for present of the Chippewas, of the Isle de Bois Blanc, the Fifteen Fires will make them an acknowledgement, to show that they will never be out done in kindness.

On page 581, the American State Papers, Indian Affairs Vol. 1, 1795, sixth paragraph, 8th August afternoon the medals and silver ornaments, were delivered, no material, or other than complimentary conversation took place.

I believe that the plates for the Treaty of Greenville Medals were done in advance, and the date was left out, and put in a few days after the treaty of signed, by a private silversmith engraver contractor, also that there were several other medals given to a few other chiefs of the signing of the Treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795. I feel that the other chiefs of the tribes who were present:

Wyandots
Ottawas
Miamies
Piankshaws

Delawares
Eel Rivers
Chippewas
Kickapoos

Pattawatamaies
Shawanese
Weeas
Kaskaskias

or at least under one third of them received a special silver medal of the Treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795.

On page 389 to 390, The Wayne Knox Pickering McHenry correspondence, transcribed and edited by Richard C. Knopf; book titled Anthony Wayne, A Name in Arms, Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 59,15244.

1960 University of Pittsburgh Press States: Number 94.10 Wayne to Pickering (Timothy Pickering was the Secretary of War in 1795) head-quarters, Greenville 8th March 1795 on Page 389, fourth paragraph, I therefore beg leave to submit the enclosed estimates of articles made by Col. O'Hara to your consideration were I to hazard an opinion it would be that it is not adequate to the end particularly the trinkets, I would also beg leave to suggest the expendency of a number of blank appointments for the principal chiefs of the respective nations - say - Captains of the large medal - small medal, etc., etc. I observed that those great kings of chiefs, like children esteem those trifles as objects of great price or value, they cost nothing and they will have a good effect.

Continuing on page 390, line 13, hence an idea has struck me that the plate now in use leaving a space blank for wordings might answer for striking off a number of those kind of things which may answer for a good purpose at little or no expense as before mentioned.

This particular Treaty of Greenville 3rd August, 1795 Medal is the small plate type mentioned in the above paragraph on page 389 to 390, the Wayne, Knox, Pickering, McHenry correspondences.

It weighs 1104.9382 grains of silver and its size is 76 m.m. x 105 m.m. The thickness varies from .075 inches, seventy-five thousandths of an inch on the high side to a low side of .045 inches, forty-five thousandths of an inch, this coincides with the fact that during that year in 1795 the German Military silversmithing influence techniques in Philadelphia of using poured plates, and even the U.S. Mint was experimenting with the poured planchet planchette for making gorgets used for contract trade items with the American Indians. The Washington Administration era silver Indian Peace Medals were a spin off of the gorget, it was a silver ornamental military collar, and a part of a wimple (to cover, a protective cover) to cover the throat and chest. Study through a 750 power microscope displays the fact that the engraving was complete except for the date (3rd August) which was added months after the medal was executed. Therefore it is possible that the medal was fabricated in the early quarter of 1795 and the date (3rd August) was added several months after its fabrication in April 1795, perhaps about August 6 or 7th, 1795, and the contractors who were commissioned to fabricate and engrave the medals did send their apprentices silversmithing engravers along with the silver trinkets and medals to be delivered to the Indians when treat time was near,

listed in the book titled Anthony Wayne, A Name In Arms by Richard C. Knopf, Library of Congress, Catalog Card #5915244, 1960 University of Pittsburg Press.

Also as you can clearly see the (3rd August) was done with a different hand and cut to a different depth in the metallographical molecular surface finish, in otherwords the (3rd August) when insculpted and engraved, took particulant matter of silver patina into a underplow disruption of the silver plate stock.

Both medals were the personal property of Little Turtle Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish who was known under several different orthographical names such as Mishikinakway, Meshekunnoquoh, Mashekanahquah, Meshekenoghqua, etc.

ANALYSIS ATTACHMENT REPORT

November 11, 1987 Mr. Ron McCloskey, Manager of Princeton Testing Labs, Incorporated, 1565 Sixth Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08630, phone 609-833-5050, TLX 84-3492.

Removed silver shavings from the center suspension hole of the Oval Treaty of Greenville, 3 August 1795 Medal. He then subjected the shavings to laboratory tests which he reported the analysis as being 90.40% silver. Now in the book the Colonial Silversmith, His Techniques and His Products by Henry J. Kauffman, Professor, Industrial Arts, Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania, published by Thomas Nelson, Incorporated 1969, Library Congress #71-101526 on page 30, second paragraph, reads "In America there were no guilds to discipline the actions of silversmiths, and only one assay office was briefly operated in Baltimore from 1814 until 1820.

There are conflicting opinions concerning the fineness of silver used by American silversmiths. Test made by one party made it very evident that the sterling standard was maintained in the quality of metal used. On the other hand tests for the alloy have been made as part of the Andelot-Copeland Museum Science Project, a cooperative program between the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum and University of Delaware. Samples from five American spoons were sent to Ledoux and Company at Teaneck, New Jersey, for spectrographic analysis. The results showed that the lowest copper percentage was 10.50% and the highest 14.50%. The copper results were obtained by semi-quantitative x-ray fluorescence. Other similar analysis were made of a larger number of spoons, and the results invariably showed a higher copper content to be present than the sterling standard". End of page.

The fact that the sterling standard was not adhered to by all silversmiths is attested by the above analysis report by Mr. Ron McCloskey, Manager of Princeton Testing Labs, Incorporated.

TREATY OF GREENVILLE MEDAL 1795

Now that you are interested in this special report let me explain what got me interested. After talking to so called experts about early Indian Peace Medals, the experts always said that most of the medals out there in private collections were not real, and the collectors had an illusion not a reality in believing their early medals were real. I was told they had to be hand hammered and hand peened silver planchettes, because now read this very carefully, because rolling mills were not introduced in the United States until the 1830's, and because of that myth, of which the experts believed in, it was second nature to accept this false fact as gospel. I myself being a life long student of George Washington for over 25 years of personal study have spent over two decades in reviewing all the microfilm and later the microfisch on the complete works of the George Washington Administration 1789 to 1797. I remembered seeing with my own eyes somewhere the fact the George Washington approved an act for several rolling mills for the U.S. Mint, but where I couldn't remember. So the quest began again for the information on the rolling mills.

Then in 1985 a new set of books were printed on paper from microfilm entitled National State Papers of the United States 1789-1817, and in part 2 Texts of Documents, Administration of George Washington 1789-1797, 3rd Congress, 2nd Session, Volume 26, February 2, 1795 to September 28, 1795, Eileen Daney Carzo, Editor, Printed by Michael Glazier, Incorporated, 1723 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19806. Volume 26, #0-89453-517-X, Library of Congress Card Cataloging in Publication Data, main entry under title Texts of Documents, Administration of George Washington 1789-1797 (National State Papers of the United States 1789-1817, part 2)

1. United States - Politics and Government 1789-1797 sources I Michael Glazier, Incorporated II Series, J82.AL49, 1985, 973.4,1-84-27904-ISBN-0-89453-154-9 Set. There are 65 volumes of the Congressional Journals of the United States, 1789-1817 by Michael Glazier, Incorporated. I've read all 65 volumes. These books can be located at Lafayette College Library, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042, Skillman Library, phone 215-250-5151, the book D.D.S. number is 973.41-T355-V26, and Document number 112 on page 29, A Report of the House Committee on what further measures are necessary to render the U.S. Mint more beneficial February 9, 1795.

Mr. Boudinot, from the committee appointed to examine and report on the state of the mint, and what further measures are necessary to render the institution more beneficial, made the following report: That having attended at the several departments of the mint, and carefully examined into the present state of the institution, the committee beg leave to make a statement of

the effect of their inquiries, under the following heads:

1. The officers of the institution, and their actual duties.
2. The present state and progress of the works.
3. The expense attending the institution of the works.
4. The improvements yet necessary to render the institution beneficial to the United States.
5. The stock on hand.
6. The quantity of coin that may be produced when the works are complete.
7. The keeping of the accounts, with the checks necessary to prevent percolation.

Now lets go to the second entry, the present state and progress of the works, page 29. Last paragraph reads as follows: "The works consist of TWO ROLLING MACHINES one for hot and the other for cold metal, worked by four horses, and required five hands constantly to attend them, while in operation. There is a third, nearly completed, to be appropriated to the smaller coinage. A drawing machine for the purpose of equalizing the strips for cutting the Planchettes, and are worked by the same hands as are last mentioned. Three cutting presses for the PLANCHETTES of LARGER and smaller coins, which are worked by one man each. A milling machine, which is intended to be worked by the horse mill; but at present requires one hand. Three coining presses with the improvement for supplying and discharging themselves by machinery. Six hands will attend three, if in one room a fourth, for dollars and MEDALS, in particular, will be finished in about three months". (Now stop and think a minute. This is February 1795 and three months brings us to May 1795 when the fourth press for MEDALS was ready. I believe the 1795 Greenville Planchette was done about May 1795 and engraved except for the date 3, August which was done much later). Now back to the report.

Two turning lathes for dies, and a boring machine for making holes in the large frames, screws for presses, stakes, rollers, and an infinite variety of instruments and tools necessary to carry on the coinage. There are besides three annealing and one boiling furnace, with two forges, the assay, melting, and refining furnaces.

On page 30, the 13th line reads, "The Treasurer has received, in gross silver bullion from depositors, one hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty - three ounces thirteen penny-weights containing alloy, BELOW THE STANDARD of the United States." (Stop here again for a moment. In my analysis report from Princeton Testing Labs on November 11, 1987 the silver content was reported as 90.40 silver. This agrees with the above research).

Now back to the report of February 9, 1795 on page 30,

second last paragraph. It has already been mentioned as one cause of delay, the omission in the law, of provisions for a refiner and melter, whose duty it should be to take charge of all metals delivered out by the treasurer, after they have been assayed and refined and melt them into bars and ingots fit for the ROLLING MACHINE, when they are to be delivered over to the chief coiner. This is a necessary and essential improvement. The law originally contemplated the assayers as the only officer necessary in this part of business.

In the European mints, all metals deposited for coinage, are first brought to the proper standard at the expense of the owner, and by private professional workmen established in that country, independent of the mint, and therefore no such officer belongs to those institutions; but in this country, for want of such a private establishment, it becomes a necessary department of the mint. Although your committee are of opinion that the assayer might in point of labor, execute this office, his time not being wholly taken up in his proper department, yet the propriety of positive checks, throughout the whole of the business of the mint, absolutely forbids it. (Here again this explains the Analysis Report from Princeton Testing Labs that the silver content was 90.40%).

Now getting back to the fourth article, the improvements yet necessary, page 31, first paragraph states; such an officer must, therefore be appointed, or the former delays will necessarily occur.

Second paragraph reads as follows; as it is the practice in all the mints of Europe, for THE OWNERS OF THE BULLION TO HAVE IT REFINED TO THE LEGAL STANDARD AT THE OWNERS EXPENSE, your committee are of opinion that a reasonable sum, from every deposite, should be retained by the treasurer of the mint, as a COMPENSATION FOR REFINING AND MELTING. (Now here is an interesting item, second paragraph reads as follows:) Your committee further find, that the standard fineness of silver directed by law, in the opinion of the officer of the mint, contains TOO GREAT AN ALLOY and will expose the coin to WEAR BLACK; and therefore, that the alloy should be reduced. (Notice the black patina on the Treaty of Greenville Medal, and also traces of black patina about the rim edges of the surface finish on the 1793 medal also. Both MEDALS are related by historic ownership and the origin of this special report).

On Article number 5 for the Report of February 9, 1795, page 31. Most of which requires refining, and the whole melting into ingots, PREPARATIVE TO ROLLING. There also yet remains about thirty-five thousand five hundred and seven ounces of silver bullion deposited for coining. (35,507 ounces of raw unrefined silver, now its possible that a few ounces could have been destined for the 1795 Greenville Medals, isn't it)

Now Article 6, the products of the works when complete

THE ROLLING MACHINES for large coins, will roll from 12 to 15 thousand ounces per day. The drawing machine, for strips, can execute daily the produce of ONE ROLLING MACHINE. (Here again the experts are reminded the rolling mills they said didn't exist have rolled from 12,000 to 15,000 ounces per day.

1st. Resolved, that provision ought to be made, by law for the appointment of a refiner and melter in the mint of the United States whose duty it shall be to take charge of all copper, and silver, and gold bullion delivered out by the treasurer of the mint, after it has been assayed, and reduce it into bars or ingots for the ROLLING MILLS.

4th. Resolved, provision resolved, that the standard for silver coin as now established by law, be altered, and made to consist of nine equal 10 parts of pure silver, and one tenth part of pure copper, being equal to 10 ounces sixteen penny-weights of pure silver in one pound troy. (Here again, in the Analysis Report from Princeton Testing Labs the silver content is 90.40).

7th. Resolved, that provision ought to be made, by law, enabling the Director and Treasurer of the mint to give a preference to bullion brought to the mint, already of or above the standard of the United States, so as not be prevented coining and issuing the same, although bullion below the standard, and not yet refined, may have been deposited for coinage before it, anything in any law hertofore passed to the contrary not withstanding.

1795 GREENVILLE MEDAL

Exactly how many medals were given out? Records by Joseph Richardson personal notes mentions 12 large ones and three small ones. So it is possible that each chief and sub-chief received some sort of silver medal present for the signing ceremonies on August 3, 1795 for the signing of their mark of a X were General Anthony Wayne in sequence listed below. The order of which the Indians made their mark:

1. Wyandots, Chief Tar-He the Crane
2. J. Williams (whitemans name), his Indian name was Jun
3. Teyyaghtaw
4. Haroenyou or Half Kings Son
5. Tehaawtorens
6. Awmeyeray
7. Stayetah
8. Shateyyaronyah or Leather Lips
9. Daughshuttayah
10. Shaawrunthe

Now the second in command tribe was the Delawares:

11. Chief Tetabokshke or knowns as Grand Glaize King
12. Lemantanguis knowns as Black King
13. Wabatthoe
14. Maghpiway knowns as Red Feather
15. Kikthawenund knowns to whitemen as Anderson
16. Bukeongehelas
17. ~~Pe~~keelund
18. Wellebawkeelund
19. Keekeetelemund known to whitemen as Thomas Adams
20. Kishkopekund knowns as Captain Buffalo
21. Amenahehan known as Captain Crow,
22. Queshawkey known to whitemen as George Washington
23. Weywinguis known to whitemen as Billy Siscomb
24. Moses known to both whitemen and Indians as Moses

The third tribe in command the Shawanees:

25. Chief Misquaconacaw known as Red Pole
26. Cutthewekasaw known as Black Hoof
27. Kaysewaesekah
28. Weythapamattha
29. Niaymseka
30. Waytheah knowns as Long Shanks
31. Weyapiersenwaw known as Blue Jacket. Now Blue Jacket was also known to receive a special

Greenville Medal. I will go into detail later on Blue Jacket.

32. Nequetaughaw
33. Hahgooseekaw known as Captail Reed

The fourth tribe in command were the Ottawas. Notice there were two tribes that sounded alike but unrelated. The Ottawas were the Canadian tribe on the Canadian then British side north of the United States. The Ottawa were the tribes located south of Canada then British ruled, they were on American territory called Ottawa.

34. Chief Augooshaway
35. Keenoshameek
36. La-Malice
37. Machiwetah
38. Thowonawa
39. Secaw

The fifth in command were the Chippewas.

40. Chief Mashipinashiwish or Bad Bird
41. Nahshogashe (from Lake Superior)
42. Kathawasung
43. Masass
44. Nenekass known as Little Thunder
45. Peshawkaw known as Young Ox
46. Nanguay
47. Meenedohgeesogh
48. Peewanshememogh
49. Weymegwas
50. Gobmaatick

The sixth tribe in command were the Ottawa. The Great Lake Tribes located on the southern shore of the American side.

51. Chief Chegonickska, a Ottawa from Sandusky, Ohio
52. Pattawtimas of the River St. Joseph
53. Thupenbu
54. Newac
55. Estimethe, brother of Nawac
56. Nenanseka
57. Keesass known as Run
58. Kabamqsaw
59. Chisaugan brother of Kabamasaw
60. Sugganunk
61. Wapmeme known as White Pigeon
62. Wacheness
63. Pedagoshok brother of Wacheness
64. Wabshicawnaw
65. LaChasse

66. Meshegethenogh
67. Wawasek
68. Hingoswash
69. Anewasaw
70. Nawbudgh
71. Missenogomaw
72. Waweegshe
73. Thawme known as LeBlanc
74. Geeque
75. Shewinse

The seventh tribe in command the Pattawatimas of Lake Huron.

76. Chief Okia
77. Chamung
78. Segagewan
79. Nanawme
80. Marchand
81. Wenameac

The eighth tribe in command were the Miamis, and here we have a seperate nation within an indian nation.

82. Chief Meshekunnoghquoh, known as Little Turtle and Sub Chief
83. Nagohquangogh known as LeGris. Little Turtle was the son of a Miami chief and a Mohecan woman as mentioned on page 3, line 9 of this report. He was shunned in blood rank as a chief, but fought bravely under the Chippewas as a Chippewas chief, but signed the treaty as a independent Miami chief.

The ninth tribe in command were the Miamis and Eel Rivers tribe.

84. Chief Peejeewa known to whitemen as Richard Ville
85. Cochkepoghtogh

The tenth tribe in command were the independent Eel River tribe.

86. Chief Shamekunnesa known as Solder to whitemen
87. Wapamangwa known to whitemen as White Loon

The eleventh tribe in command were the combination Weas and Piankeshaws acting as one tribe.

88. Chief Amacunsa known as Little Beaver
89. Chief Acoolatha known as Little Fox
90. Chief Francis

The twelfth tribe in command were the Kickapoos and Kaskaskias.

91. Chief Keeawahah
92. Nemighka known to whitemen as Josey Renard
93. Paikeekanogh

Finally the low life remnants of the left over chiefs from the six nations of the Delawares living at Sandusky.

94. Chief Hawkinpumiska
95. Peyamawksey
96. Chief Reyntueco

Now the 94 Indian Chiefs and sub chiefs mentioned above were the actual signers of the Treaty of Greenville August 3, 1795 and this is mentioned in the book a total of 1,130 braves were also present with the chiefs.

Indian Treaties 1778 to 1883, originally published as Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties, Volume 2 (Treaties) 1904 Edition Washington, D.C. And this brings to mind that all the chiefs received the large oval medals and the sub chiefs received the smaller medals. Some of the Indians preferred the 1793 George Washington Silver Indian Peace Medals. Because it showed that they were friendly to the United States even before the war of the Battle of Fallen Timbers and they despised the British and French before the Americans. Some Indians were confused as to who would be their next new generation of oppressors to be liberated from. They recalled from their grandfathers tales the Spanish, French, British and now the Americans.

Again on August 8, 1795 in the American State Papers, Volume 1 on page 581, sixth paragraph, states clearly that: 8th August afternoon the MEDALS and silver ornaments, were delivered, no material, or other than complimentary conversation took place. This explains why there are medals out their in private collections that have no provenance to explain their origin. A total of 94 chiefs and sub chiefs were treated to the Medals throughout the last two centuries, many have been lost through the total disrespect of the intrinsic value of the Medals. It could have been more profitable at that time for a Indian to sell or trade the Medal for its purely scrap silver value. The value of the silver would be equal to two weeks wages for a manual laborer doing hard physical work in the early 1800's. Two weeks wages could get an Indian through a severe winter in food stuffs. Not to mention what two weeks wages would purchase in ammunition for hunting in those days.

In the book The Practical Book of Early American Arts and Crafts by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Abbot McClure, Philadelphia and London J.B. Lippincott Company 1916, page 119 to 120. A conservative estimate of silversmiths coming within our purview might readily give their number as 500 or even more, it is manifestly evident, therefore, THAT IT IS WELL WORTH WHILE FOR THE COLLECTOR AND THE CONNOISSEUR TO BE KEENLY ON THE LOOKOUT FOR MANY SPECIMENS OF THEIR WORK THAT STILL REMAINS, end of

paragraph. Until now there has been no real interest to collect unknown pieces of the Treaty of Greenville Medals. There must have been dozens to begin with and perhaps only a dozen in existence today if we look had enough to find them.

Now, why are there no records of these Indian Peace Medals of who made them and who was the middle man. My research has pointed out a man whose name is Tench FRANCIS.

On page 307, second paragraph from the book Joseph Richardson and Family, Philadelphia Silversmiths by Martha Gandy Fales, ISBN Card #08915-4076-5. Reads as follows: on a loose piece of paper in the letter book of Joseph Richardson Jr., in a listing of 50 pairs of arm bands, 42 pairs of wrist bands, for TENCH FRANCIS (PURVEYOR), 12 Medals, 2 size engraved as heretofore, 9 ditto, 3 size the year 1795 end.

Now I will elaborate on the above later in the report of the 1793 Medal.

TENCH FRANCIS, hit the United States Treasurer up for big bucks in 1795 for example on the February 5, 1796 Report from the last quarter of the U.S. account of receipts and expenditures in the War Department ending December 31, 1795. TENCH FRANCIS was paid in paid warrent #4103 \$25,000.00, #4235 paid \$25,000.00, #4179 paid \$25,000.00, #4277 paid \$25,000.00 this information I will elaborate also later in the report. TENCH FRANCIS, was charging the U.S. Government up to \$500,000.00 a year, a half million dollars a year as a Purveyor. Considering land was listed the same year as three acres for a dollar. Thats alot of money for a purveyor.

The reason that no records for the public information exist is because TENCH FRANCIS held a major interest in the unknown ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN FACTORY SYSTEM. It is the earliest, effort on the part of the United States government to conduct a business in competition with private industry. Just the opposite of the free enterprize system as we know of it today. It wasn't something new for colonial America. A group of so called PURVEYORS organized. In 1584 the records of Roanoke County Virginia stated from the book Byrd II Royal Infractions of Chartered Limits of Virginia. In the Virginia Historical Register and Literary Companion, USV, No. 1, Page 2 January 1852.

They kindly invited the neighboring Indians to traffic with them. These poor people at first approached the English with great caution having heard much treachery of the Spaniards, they ventured to draw near and barter their skins and furs for baubles and trinkets of the English.

From the Randolph Manuscript, in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XV, No. 4, Page 405 April, 1908 reads as follows: Early Virginia history is repele with regulations controlling Indian trade dated May 10, 1618 says there shall be no trade with the Perfidious savages nor famil-

ilarity lest they discover our weakness. Sometimes one colony objected if its citizens traded with the Indians of a different colony.

From the book Robinson, Notes from Council and General Court Records 1641 to 1659, Vol. VIII, No. 7, Page 71, July 1900 reads as follows: On August 6, 1644 the Governor of Maryland issued a decree which forbade the citizens of Maryland to trade with the Indians of Virginia, later this policy was changed.

In the book Statues at Large of Virginia 1619-1773, Vol. III, No. 7, Page 71, July 1900 reads as follows: On August 6, 1644 the Governor of Maryland issued a decree which forbade the citizens of Maryland to trade with the Indians of Virginia, later this policy was changed.

In the book Statues at Large of Virginia 1619-1773, Vol. III, Pages 367-368, reads as follows: By 1769 the legislature of Virginia had become convinced that co-opation between the colonies was essential if each were to derive the greatest possible benefit from Indian trade. Richard Bland, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Walker of Virginia were appointed to meet with commissioners selected by the legislatures of the Colonies of Quebec. New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the three lower counties of Delaware, to agree on a general plan for the regulation of indian trade.

Now here, where Tench Francis enters the story in a shadow. In the public papers refered to as Public Statues at Large of United States of America, Vol. 1, Pages 443, 452, 453 abbreviated to United States Statues at Large reads as follows: The first act of the United States government to provide for the FACTORY SYSTEM was approved March 3, 1795 by George Washington.

The law stated: That a sum, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, be appropriated to the purchase of goods for supplying the Indians within the limits of the United States; for the year 1795, and that the sale of such goods be made under the direction of the President of the United States.

The following year the appropriation for indian trade was increased to \$250,000.00. TENCH FRANCIS worked within the system of the War Department, Navy, Indian Factory System, etc., etc.

You must understand the President had the power to establish trading factories anywhere within the limits of the U.S. Each agent was required to take an oath or affirmation to faithfully perform the duties of his office which involved refraining from carrying on any trade commerce or barthers with any indians. Each factory or agent was bonded from \$1,000.00 to \$20,000.00 a lot of money in those days. Cases of lawlessness were not uncommon on the frontier.

These medals, of the Washington Administration Oval Silver type Indian Peace Medals were produced by private vendors for United States Indian Factory System Agents. They were used to seal a unscrupulous land deal when indians were usually cheated. They were said to be gifts from the Governors of the particular territories and said to have been sent down the chain of command from the Great White Father, George Washington.

The penalty for violation of an Indian Trade Act by any clerk or agent was a sum not to exceed \$1,000.00, removal from office and in the future, disqualification for holding any office under the United States government.

In the book United States Statues at Large, Vol. 1, page 453, reads as follows: If one furnished information of the violation of the law, and were not a public prosecutor, he was compensated by a half of the fine levied.

No effort was made by the United States government to make money out of the Indian Factory System. The whole purpose of the factories was to help the indians to secure goods at their actual cost and thus to render a real service to the Red Man.

The government of the United States hoped the indian would show their appreication by being friendly to the U.S. and refraining from engaging in war. George Washington believed that this policy would be benefit to all taxpayers since the expense of maintaining soldiers at the various forts along the frontiers would be reduced. If the indians were not friendly to the U.S., then goods were withheld until amicable relations could be re-established. In other words SANCTIONS, yes, SANCTIONS, the American Indians were to be controlled through the use of SANCTIONS. A portion of the law, however, stated that the price of goods sold to the Indians should be such that the original capital furnished by the U.S. should not be diminished. The Superintendent of Indian Trade recommended an increase of 66 and 2/3 percent to one hundred percent of the original cost of goods to cover the expenses of purchasing, packing and transporting them to factories.

Agents or clerks of the Factories were not allowed to receive the following from any Indian or half breed Indian. A gun or other article used in hunting, any instrument used in husbandry, or cooking utensil of the kind usualy obtained by Indians in their intercourse, with white people, any article of clothing except skins or furs.

The Indian trade act of 1796 of which I have the front page original newspaper article lasted only two years. Later acts were passed and former ones amended and the Factory System was terminated June 3, 1822. But in 1795, the great majority of the furs collected at the factories were sold at public auctions in Savannah, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York City.

If a foreigner wanted to go to an indian settlement within the U.S., he had to secure a PASSPORT which could be obtained only from the governor of an adjoining state or territory, from the commanding officer at the nearest military post or from the President of the U.S. The penalty was \$1,000.00 fine plus 12 months in prison. Half of the fine went to the informer.

The Congress of the U.S. had begun to despair of solving Indian problems through trading factories. The Factory Systems for trading were located at what is now Georgetown, Chicago, Detroit, Green Bay, Sulphur Fork, Fort Osage, Praire du Chien, Spadra Bluff, Arkansas, Fort Armstrong (Madison).

In the book Indian Department Letter Book, United States Treasury Records T-144, p. 1 Colerain Letter Book P. 7, reads as follows: The responsibility for the purchase of ALL MERCHANDISE for the United States Indian Trade Factory System was vested with the top bonded agent in the central office which from 1795 to 1807 was located in Philadelphia, then the central office was moved to Georgetown Distric of Columbia, where it remained until the factory system was closed.

Before 1807 the files for the office of Indian Trade are fragmentary. TENCH FRANCIS was the first purchasing agent, at least he was serving in January 1796, he went by the title of Purveyor of Goods for INDIAN FACTORIES, 3 years later Edward Wright was referred to as United States Factory Service, in 1803 General William Irvine was the agent for Indian Trade, in 1804 Tench Coxe was appointed Purveyor of public supplies for the factory system, in 1805-6 William Davy served.

In the book A History of the United States Indian Factory System 1795-1822 by Oka Brooks Peake, Ph.D., Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colorado, Denver, Sage Books 1954, 340 Pages, Lafayette College Library, D.D.S. #970.5, Page 35, Easton, Pennsylvania.

On page 125, second paragraph reads as follows: The United States government followed the practice of giving the Indians a Medal with the bust of the President of the U.S. on one side and on the reverse some attribute of friendship with appropriate legend. The Medals were made of either solid silver or silver of the fineness of the american dollar. SIGNOR FRANJONI, an Italian artist was employed.

The National Archives, Washington, D.C., contains 97 volumes of manuscript material which deals entirely with the U.S. Indian Factory System. These volumes are the most valúable single source of material for this study.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION
1793 SILVER INDIAN PEACE MEDAL

By Andrew Stednitz
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OVAL 1793 GEORGE WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION
INDIAN PEACE MEDAL, SILVER

The following is a description of the medal. Its size is 86 m.m. x 62 m.m. and weighs 709.8 grains of silver about XF, with a deep bluish gray silver toning with silver patina about the rims edge. Obverse, Indian has five ostrich feathers in his head.

In the foreground to the right, a full length figure of George Washington in the uniform of an American general. His right hand is extended toward an Indian, who is smoking a pipe of peace, his left hand resting on his military dress sword. An oval medal is on the breast of the Indian, his tomahawk which is a trade type item, which was made of steel and used by the American infantrymen in the Revolutionary War, having been dropped from his right hand, behind him is a large tree, the trunk of which is visible, and branches seem to be related to the species of the evergreen tree. In the background a man plowing with a yoke open, and in the distance, low hills and a house in the exergue (the space on the medal below the central part of the design). George Washington President 1793 on two lines.

The reverse, arms of the United States, the eagle holding a ribbon on his beak inscribed, E. Pluribus Unum. The eagle is holding 13 arrows in his left talon and 13 stars above the eagle head. The eagle is holding a olive branch in his right talon.

The clouds above the eagle's head are well worn. There is a well defined sun burst above the clouds portraying the suns rays beyond the cloud burst. The eagle's head is looking towards its right side and the eagles wings are in a spread eagle position portraying the ancient roman empire Heraldic eagle, it was the practice of devising, blazoning and granting amorial genealogies of a war like eagle. The wings spread represent a war like protectorant attitude to a new nation. The closed wings represented a peace like attitude. For example the 1921 Peace Dollar.

The shield has 13 stripes vertically to compliment the 13 stars and 13 arrows. The letter L where it is signed at the bottom of reverse in the center matches the workmanship in the letter L used in the word Pluribus Unum. The rim is 5 m.m., and its circumference is 230 m.m. The ring for suspension is original and well worn to indicate it was worn for many years. The suspension ring is the rarest type known to Washington Administration Indian Peace Medals its referred to as the open bird wing type, it is quite different being oval in shape, with the longest dimension being horizontally instead of upright as usually portrayed on these medals, and a simple point ornament at each side. Getting back to the signature L several silversmiths used a little leaf like device and horizontal arrows to indicate superior quality of workmanship.

Returning to the front obverse side, notice the Indian is wearing wrist bands, and upper arm bands, plus a trade earring in his right ear lobe, five ostrich feathers upon a mohawk hair

style, also his belly stomach band has 6 ostrich feathers suspended, plus he is wearing low quarter mochacins, the Peace Medal on his chest is supported by a double suspension string to prevent one from breaking, and the other string was used as a insurance suspension string, it was usually made by a mouth chewed and brain treated rawhide which lasted up to 5 years and remained soft and compatible with a human skin to reduce irritation.

George Washington, having a serious look on his face he portrays no smile and no frown. He's wearing a coatee buff waistcoat with General Epauettes, facings on his fringed, homespun linen shirt, his breeches are bloused into spatterdashes, (boots). General George Washington boots were styled after Frederick the Great, making men look taller than they really were. The medal shows a fine sculpted set of Aiguillettes on his shoulders. Also seen are his cravat on his neck, his breeches can be considered Gaiters plus Washingtons cuffs and sword are well defined.

On the reverse the hallmark L. can be seen, but careful study through a 750 high powered microscope reveals the existance of the L. The L is plainly visible to the naked eye also.

Here again the L. could be the engravers, or the work of several different engravers, who these engravers were is not known. In 1789 the seat of government was in New York City. Late in the following year it was moved to Philadelphia, where is remained until some years after the end of Washington administration. Records were not kept very well for government private silversmiths contractors. While it cannot be stated positively, it is exceedingly likely that local silversmiths of New York or Philadelphia were employed to prepare these medals or Charleston, South Carolina, Boston, Massachusettes or Baltimore, Maryland

The style of the engraving isn't decidedly different from that of any other oval George Washington medals of 1793, of which I have personally compared, at the A.N.S. on Saturday, September 12, 1987 at 155 St. and Broadway in New York City. I compared this medal with two of theirs, and after examination and comparison of the A.N.S. 1793 medal and this 1793 medal I see no reason to doubt its authenticity, the similarities in the silver metal medal and workmanship, have removed all doubt that this particular 1793 George Washington medal is genuine.

The technique is not to elaborate, and it appears to have been done by a skillful engraver, and with careful attention to details that is shown on the others I've examined. The three best known Philadelphia silversmiths, who flourished about this time, and whose initials were J.L. were (1,) Joseph Lownes, who usually stamped his work with his full name, but might possibly have used his initials either if the government had objected to more being placed on the medal, or if he had considered it more appropriate to make his stamp inconspicuous on such small work where it would have had to occupy so prominent a place # (2) John Leacock,

who advertised as early as 1751 but was still working in 1796 and whose stamp was I.L. in either a rectangle or an oval; # (3) John LeTellier, working in 1770, whose mark was I.L.T.

As the national capitol was in Philadelphia in 1795, it would seem more likely that government work of this kind should be executed there, rather than be sent to J. Lynch of Baltimore, John Burt Lyng of New York or Joseph Loring of Boston. Of the three Philadelphian silversmiths, the presumption would be in favor of Joseph Lownes, who was born in 1754, and advertised himself from 1780 to 1792 as located at 130 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

As it may be noted from the enlarged photographs of this medal, instead of the medal being engraved on a flat silver plate, it is engraved on two thin shells, made convex and joined at the edges by a silver rim. This is a strikingly unique feature to this medal, and not often reported.

Since this medal predates any other Richardson piece, this could have been the precursor medal where Richardson and other contractors tried out the shell style medal and discarded it in favor of the plate method. There are vice jaw marks (which were indicative to the silversmiths bench top engravers vice of the era) on the obverse and reverse. Joseph Richardson, belonged to an old Quaker family of silversmiths, his father, Joseph and his brother Nathaniel, and he himself took over the silversmith shop on Front Street in Philadelphia, noted in the Philadelphia directories of that period in history.

Examination of the engraving under a high 750 powered microscope magnification shows the individual strokes of the engravers tool to be of uniform depth and clearly made by the same engravers hand, all are worn evenly and there has never been any restoration or alteration. The remaining patina and degree of wear seen in the engraving is consistent with the date marked 1793. This Indian Peace Medal is a rare example and this one is one of the only type of two convex hollow discs that is signed making the medal genuine without reservations.

In 1793, silversmiths, when confronted with the necessity of making a number of similar engraved pieces for a government contracted order. The silversmith would set-up a sketch of the scene to be engraved, and work from that sketch. And there was no method of transferring the artwork directly to the silver, as would be done now. Each would be rendered free-hand, and would differ slightly, not only was there no requirement that each piece be identical, such an idea would have been unthinkable to the colonial silversmiths. Differences such as those seen in the two piece two sided peace medal described herein are all in favor of the authenticity.

From the 1927 book Indian Peace Medals in the U.S. by Bauman L. Belden.

The Indian Peace Medals of the George Washington Administration are totally lacking a comprehensive history of them, and it still remains to be written.

The medals which for a short period from 1789 to 1795 had been given to prominent Indians in North America. They had been called the first issue of Indian Peace Medals, because, with a few exceptions, the purpose of these Medals was the promotion of peace and friendship among the Indians and their white neighbors.

Some of these early Washington Administration Indian Oval Silver Peace Medals were issued by fur trading companies, or individuals, which had or were supposed to have had, authority from the Secretary of War to prepare and distribute such Medals. Tench Francis was such a man under the authority of the Secretary of War to contract vendors to fabricate these early Medals.

The Constitution of the U.S. was written in 1787 and formally adopted in 1788. George Washington was inaugurated as first President on April 30, 1789. The seat of government was in New York City until December, 1790 when it was removed to Philadelphia where it remained until 1800 when Washington, D.C. became the National Capitol.

The custom of giving medals to friendly Indians, which had prevailed in colonial times, was adopted by the U.S. government soon after it came into existence. The earliest Medal bears the date 1789 and is inscribed G. Washington President. It is engraved on a thin sheet of silver and is oval in form. This was followed by others of a similar character dated 1792, 1793 and 1795. Plus the Treaty of Greenville Medal 3 August 1795 Indian Peace Medals were usually given to chiefs or other important men on the occasion of the signing of treaties, the holding of important conferences, either in or adjacent to the territory of the Indians, or at the National Capitol, and when the Indians visited the seat of government or federal representatives visited the Indian country, also frequently by Indian agents, at THEIR OWN DISCRETION, when CIRCUMSTANCES warranted. The government kept NO ACCURATE records of the NUMBER of Medals distributed or TO WHOM given, either in the early days or latter on, and as many were sent to Indian agents for simple general distribution.

In 1793 the Medals of this year are of four types. This type is the rarest of which I'm writing about.

From the book The Red Man in the New World Drama a Politico - Legal Study with a Pagentry of American Indian History by Jennings C. Wise, published by W.F. Roberts Company, Washington, D.C., 1931.

On page 321, last line on the page says, "and gave Red Jacket and other chieftans a medal showing him as Hornandanigius smoking the peace pipe". This proves that the engraver who engraved the 1793 medal knew the Indian word for George Washington, who modeled for the Peace Medal as Hornandanigius because the engravers at that time used esoteric orthogenic cryptanalysis and glyptics of which these teachings were kept secret and known only to the secret societies of craftsmen and Masons and free Masons in the colonial engraving period of the late seventeen hundreds.

Now look closely at the medal and notice the smoke coming out of the pipe. It has the secret code of the first letter of the indians name as H to represent the indian Hornandanigius name, which on page 302, line 16 reads as follows:



what might have been accomplished through the agency of such as one as Little Turtle is not difficult to imagine. One only need compare Washingtons lofty statesmanship and humanitarianism with that of his contemporaries to see how truly great a man he was. That which instinctively the indians perceived is confirmed by the closest scrutiny of his character. No wonder they call him Karondowanem the Gréat Tree, or an Oak AmongMen as well as Hornandanigius the Conqueror. Even the bitterest indian enemy of the Republic Red Jacket wore with pride the Peace Medal which Washington gave him as the nations pledge of good faith. This like the undying admiration and trust of Little Turtle was but evidence of indian amenability to justice.

Repeating the paragraph on pages 569 to 570, Biography and History of the Indians of North America, Samuel G. Drake, 11th Edition, 1851, first published 1841. States that Little Turtle was the son of a Miami chief, by a Mohecan woman. As the indian maxin, (of pretaining to, or consisting to a succinct formulation of some fundamental principle or rule of conduct. A philosophical

term for a fundamental axion. Self-evident, accepted principle, a established rule, principle law postulate) that the condition of the women adheres to the offspring. In other words a indian is related on the blood side of his mother, not his father the chief.

Now according to indian Maxim culture of Chief Little Turtles tribe, the indians lived in tribes and the tribe was divided into clans. A clan was kinship although some members came in by adoption. Each clan had a totem. Some animal or plant to which members stood in special relations, and by whose name it was known as Wolf-Bear Turtle. Little Turtle was from the Little Turtle Clan, other clans of his tribe were Gray Wolf, Bear, Great Turtle, Bever, Yellow Wolf, Eel. Marriage within the clan was strictly forbidden, always under penalty of death. The wife retained membership in her own clan, this is why Little Turtle was not considered a chief as Tar-He the Crane was. As the womans children took her clan, they had no clan relation with her son fathers clan. This was the only kinship the aborigines knew anything about. They did not inherit the fathers movable property, but took that of the mothers. His possessions, if he left any, went to his own clan kindred. They could not go to his brothers children, since they would follow the clan of their mothers, but passed to his sisters children, who alone of his mothers children could be kin to him. If a man was killed, his clan held the murderer's clan responsible, either taking blood revenge, or demanding money instead. For one member to kill another member of the same clan was exceedingly shocking to the indians feelings. In tribes the difficulty was obviated by first outlawing the murderer, after which he could be dealt with. It had a kind of sanctity through blood, by the fact that some clans had the privilege of furnishing chiefs to the tribes. The above explains why women of the indian who received the Peace Medals always wound up with them as personal property when the indian male who wore the medal died. But the women passed it down from generation as a sign and symbol of a power source. It was usually kept in a medicine or beaded bag or pouch.

Here the clan had two kinds of leaders a Sachem and a Chief. Now Little Turtle was both. And his competitor Tar-He the Crane was a Chief by birth. The sachem, had civil function in times of peace, being a judge and administrator of the ancient customs. Little Turtle as selected by his tribe to hold this position. He was elected by consent of the clan members and might be deposed by the same authority. The office was permanent, and must be filled from the men of the clan as soon as there was a vacancy. Adults, men and women had the right to vote for a sachem, and the choice usually fell on a brother of the deceased, or the son of a sister, but never on a son of the former incumbent. The other clans in the tribe must approve of the chosen candidate and he must be inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies in which the entire nation was represented. As head of his clan he sat in the council of the nation, as there was one sachem for each clan, Little Turtle was the Sachem of his clan and as the clans were long established divisions of a tribe, the number of sachems was

limited. The sachem was the most distinguished man of his tribe. Little Turtle was his tribes sachem.

In addition to Little Turtle being a sachem, he was also the Chief. Now the chiefs were chosen for military purposes, and on account of some special quality or work. The number of chiefs varied with the size of the clan. In some tribes being one for each fifty braves, the chief was elected by the clan, which could depose of him for unworthy conduct. The sachem was the exponent of the clan kinship, the chief represented individual powers.

Chief Little Turtle received his 1793 Peace Medal in late 1793.

In 1791 General St. Clair, govenor and military commander in Ohio asked congress for troops to reduce the indians to order. Two thousand recruits were sent to him on November 4, 1791. He carelessly allowed himself to be ambushed by Little Turtle. Of the 1400 American soldiers on the field only 50 escaped uninjured. It was the first battle fought under the new United States Government, and the news of the disaster caused great distress in the East. Washington himself personally gave General St. Clair a severe rebuke and appointed Anthony Wayne. Because Little Turtle defeated Col. Harmers army in 1790 and Little Turtle defeated Gen. St. Clair in 1791, he realized that his luck cannot last forever. He had a choice to make peace with the British to the North or the Americans to the South. Little Turtle chose peace with the United States.

It has been said, that had the advice of Little Turtle been taken at the disastrous fight afterwards with General Anthony Wayne there is very little doubt but he had met as ill success as General St. Clair did before him.

Little Turtle was not for fighting General Anthony Wayne, he knew from rumors that the General was mad. Little Turtle inclined rather to peace than fighting him at all. In a council held the night before the battle, he argued as follows, "we have beaten the enemy twice under seperate leader the Americans are now led by a chief who never sleeps. The night and the day are alike to him. And during all the time that he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Little Turtle said, think well of it. There is something whispers to me, it would be prudent to listen to his offer of peace." For holding this language he was reproached by another chief of cowardice, which put an end to all further discoveries. Nothing wounds the feelings of a warrior like the reproach of cowardice. But Little Turtle stifeld his resentment, did his duty in the battle, and its issue proved him a truer prophet than his accuser believed. He convinced the other 14 hostile tribes to make peace fast and show up at the Treaty of Greenville if they knew what was good for them. General Anthony Wayne showed no mercy in his battle at Fallen Timbers against the

indians in 1794, in which he defeated the indians. The government built Little Turtle a residence upon the Eel River, about 20 miles from Fort Wayne, and furnished him with means of living, much to the envy of his countrymen. Therefore what had been bestowed upon him, to induce others to a like mode of life by their own exertions proved not only prejudicial to the cause, but engendered hatred against him in the minds of all the indians. The Peace Medal of 1793 was a small gift to him for his role in talking to the indians to accept peace in 1793 and 1794.

The following above is from: A Short History of the United States, 1491-1920 by John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., Professor of American History, Smith College, New York, Macmillian Company, 1913, pages 15, 16, 17, 262, 263. Biography and History of the Indians of North America by Samuel G. Drake, 1841, Boston Benjamin B. Mussey and Company. Harpers Encyclopedia of United States History from 458 AD to 1902, by Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., L.L.D. President of Princeton University, Vol. 10 by Harper & Brothers Publishers, New York 1902, pages 249, 250, 251, Vol. 10.

The two medals mentioned above are considered new discoveries. They have been hidden long before Francis Prucha's Catalog of Indian Peace Medals was published, especially the Oval George Washington Silver Indian Peace Medal which was probably issued to a Sachem - a sub chief because of the fact that it was a smaller issue.

The following below is from the book The Colonial Silversmiths, His Techniques and His Products, Henry J. Kauffman, Professor Industrial Arts Education, Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania, 1969 Library of Congress Catalog Card #71-101526, page 27, 28, 29, 30.

"The name for the silver used is silver sterling. It is a contraction of the word Easterling.

In the 12th century, five free towns were banded together in the eastern part of Germany under the name of the Hanseatic League. They were free to make their own laws, and issue currency. The English merchants traded English cattle, sheep, grain, etc. The Germans of the Hanseatic League payed in coins, called the Coins of Easterlings, they were always dependable. Henry II employed some of these Easterlings to improve and standardized the English coinage which had become debased. The standard adopted accounted for by the system of weights used. It was based on eleven troy ounces, two pennyweights of fine silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy. The word alloy was used to designate the base metal (silver). The original designation Easterling Silver was latter abbreviated to Sterling Silver and the term has come down through the centuries as representing a mark of high quality.

The standard standard sterling alloy contains 925 parts of silver and 75 parts of copper per thousand when cooled. At a normal rate of casting, the microscope shows both of these constitutents to be present. The alloy is entirely liquid at 1640 degrees F. and solid at 1435 degrees F.

Thus from a strictly technological point of view the metal used by silversmiths to fabricate objects should be called sterling, for the metal is not pure silver but because the term silver has been used to describe this metal for so long a time it will continue to be used in its traditional concept in this survey. An earlier illustration, the Frontispiece of a touchstone for gold and silver wares 1677 year shows men assaying the metal, an English authority on silversmithing points out that these procedures were used long after other metals were rolled thin on a rolling mill. Possibly the use of the hammer was continued because it was thought that hammering compacted the molecular structure of the metal better than rolling, furthermore it was a much cheaper procedure as long as labor cost were low.

Now there are conflicting opinions concerning the fineness of silver used by American silversmiths. The fact that the sterling standard was not adhered to by all silversmiths.

Page 62, the art (or craft) of engraving was executed by holding a short-V-shaped tool, (called a graver) with a small stubby handle between the thumb and the forefinger, the other fingers steadying the position of the tool as it removed small slivers of metal from the surface. A steady and controlled application of pressure was essential, for if the tool slipped from its intended course, the surface of the metal was marred

with a deep scratch, such scratches had to be repaired by a scraper, which removed metal adjoining the scratch, or by burnisher, which smoothed the surface by rubbing adjoining metal back into the scratch.

Finally, for the silversmiths who never became competent engravers, there were craftsmen who were exclusively engravers.

The following is from the book, Joseph Richardson and Family Philadelphia Silversmiths by Martha Gandy Fales, published for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Connecticut, 1974, TS730.F34-338.4'7'73923722 (B) 74.5911 ISBN 0-8195-4076-5.

Page 307, second paragraph, item number 29 reads as follows "In recent years, there has been, an out break in the market of spurious-medals which are notorious for their curde, overworked delineation of Washington presenting a piece pipe to an Indian, while a peaceful plowman works in the background. Large oval medals were mentioned, however, on a loose piece of paper in the letter book of Joseph, Jr., in a listing of 50 pairs of arm bands, 42 pairs of wrist bands, "For Tench Francis (Purveyor) provided they can be prepared and delivered in the course of this week, if not the whole such part can be finished etc." the listed

12 medals 2 size engraved as heretofore
9 do. 3 size the year 1795 (end.)

The 12 medals engraved could account for the fact that 12 chiefs received 1795 medals at the Treaty of Greenville 3 August 1795 Peace signings. The 12 chiefs present to receive the signing were from the following tribes:

Wyandots	Delawares	Shawanese
Ottawas	Chippewas	Pattawatamaies
Miamies	Eel Rivers	Weeas
Piankshaws	Kickapoos	Kaskaskias

In the book below titled, the Book of Old Silver by Seymour B. Wyler, Crown Publishing, Incorporated, New York, 1937 copyright, page 107, second paragraph, fifth line down: Marks on American silverware consist of the markers mark which is almost invariably the initials or full name of the maker and occasionally a standard mark. No date litters were used and the dates of pieces can be determined only by other factors, such as engraving, style, etc. (end).

In comparing this Treaty of Greenville 3 August 1795 to the Tarhe Medal at the Philadelphia Historical Society, the similarities are so alike in the engraving techniques.

In the book entitled The Practical Book of Early American Arts and Crafts by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Abbot McClure, Philadelphia and London J.B. Lippincott Company 1916 page 119 lines 17 to 24 reads as follows: "While mentioning Anthony's excellent silverwork, one would willingly go on and speak at

length of William Vilant and Elias Boudinot, of Lownes and Richardson. On page 120 in his admirable volume, "The Old Silver of American Churches", E. Alfred Jones notes the fact that "of the 2,000 odd pieces of ecclesiastical silver, "therein described by him, "of manufacture anterior to 1825," about 1640 were made by American silversmiths. He also notes that, "in the late seventeenth century and down to the year 1800, over one hundred and seventy (170) silversmiths were at work in the city of New York." If this was true of a relatively small place, it is plain to be seen how great must have been the aggregate when the larger, wealthier and altogether more important centers like Philadelphia and Boston were taken into account. A conservative estimate of the smiths coming within our purview might readily give their number as 500 or even more. It is manifestly evident, therefore, that it is well worth while for the collector and the connoisseur to be keenly on the lookout for many specimens of their work that still remains, end of paragraph. Now this is why I believe it is possible to discover undiscovered unrecorded pieces, such as these Indian Peace Medal discoveries.

In the book The Colonial Silversmith by Henry T. Kauffman, Professor, Industrial Arts Education, Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania, 1969 Library of Congress Catalog Card number 71-101-526 on page 135 states three paragraph.

One fact of silversmithing in the Avery quotation, however, needs special attention, namely, the term "Bright Cut". Authorities are usually vague in defining bright cut, although the following description from three centuries of English domestic silver, seems to adequately describe how the glittering effect was achieved.

Bright-cutting was at its most popular in the 1790's. It seldom appeared on spoons after 1800 but on tea services might be introduced as late as 1815, sometimes combined with other decorations. In this form of engraving the tool employed, in various sizes, was a gouge, sharpened chisel-wise, beveled from corner to adjacent corner and having two cutting points. Edge and point were used as required to produce what was really a kind of chip carving, outlining patterns of flowers, ribbons and so on by cutting narrow channels with variously slating sides to produce the delicate faceted effect. End of page.

Now the above style of bright cut was used on the 1795 Treaty of Greenville Medal, and never used on any other U.S. medal.

In the book The Colonial Silversmith by Henry J. Kauffman, Professor, Industrial Arts Education, Millersville State College Millersville, Pennsylvania, 1969, Library Congress number 71-101-526 on page 136 reads as follows, first paragraph.

The final manner of creating hollow ware from rolled sheets of silver is succinctly described in Old English Silver by Judith Banister. She calls it turning up from a cone.

A less onerous method of making hollow-wares such as tankards and coffeepots, and used at least since the Seventeenth Century,

is to turn up the body from a cone of silver sheet. A suitably sized piece of silver is seamed to form a cylinder or cone, and then it is hammered to shape over a stake. The faint marks of the seam can often be detected inside the pot, usually along the line of the handle joints. In turning up from a cone, the process of corking (caulking) cannot be used, and a mouth wire at the base or foot must be soldered in.

It is fact that the eighteenth century silversmiths were unquestionably the greatest artisans of America and their products attest to their achievements. End of page.

The above can attribute the method used to fabricate the 1793 George Washington Silver Indian Peace Medal, or perhaps even the 1795 medal. Because it was thought rolling mills were invented in the 1820's to 1830's and used by the U.S. Mint.

Also on page 128 of the Colonial Silversmith, line 16, it reads as follows: "One certainty of the situation is that on October 23, 1789, a refining office in Philadelphia advertised that craftsmen could "be supplied with fine gold, silver and flattened medals."

It is difficult for a person inexperienced in the making of metal objects to appreciate the the catastrophic change this new method of fabricating brought to the trade. The workman no longer hammered and annealed for endless hours to obtain a flaring cylinder, for now by a method of drafting he could draw the shape, cut out the pattern, form the metal, and solder the joint in a small fraction of the time consumed to obtain the same results by the raising method.

On line 30 page 128 it also says that a style popular in England in the last quarter of the eighteenth century and much copied by contemporary american silversmith. Sheet silver was rolled thin and shaped into oval, octagonal, or waved outline. The contemporary scheme of decoration by bright-cut engraving was eminently suited to these formal but dainty shapes. End of page. Here again, the 1793 and 1795 can also be attributed to the sheet silver and bright cut engraving.

Also on page 154 and 155 of the Colonial Silversmith it reads as follows on paragraph 1 page 154, "It is a well established fact that some questionable business transactions were conducted with the Indians when land was bought from them. There is also a suspicion that some transactions with the red men were influenced by the presentation of such gifts to them as guns and silver medals. The guns had an obvious function in the survival of the Indians, but the silver medals which were suspended around their necks by a chain had only a decorative value. These highly polished objects must have had a great appeal to the Indians and they were made over a long period of time. Although they did not constitute "hard money" in business transactions, it can readily be recognized that a few such medals judiciously distributed could create a favorable relationship between the two parties involved. They were usually the gift of a governor or a president

to persons who held prestigious positions among the Indian tribes. On page 155, it also reads one is known showing an Indian dropping his tomahawk, and accepting a piece pipe from a whiteman. It cannot be said that the implied contract of peace was always binding on both parties; however, the medals are very romantic survival of colonial affairs in America.

On November 27, 1987 I met privately for a discussion on the engraving of the medals with Mr. Cecil M. Ferrell, Master Hand Engraver whose place of engraving is B-33, 36 West 47th Street, New York, New York 10036, phone 212-719-1690. His home address is 1174 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York 11225, phone 718-773-4102. Mr. Ferrell is nearing retirement age, and told me next year this time he will be retired after over 50 years as a hand engraver of silver and gold. Mr. Ferrell said his father taught him the trade of an engraver, his father was an engraver and his grandfather also was a master engraver. They were educated in England during the British Colonial period.

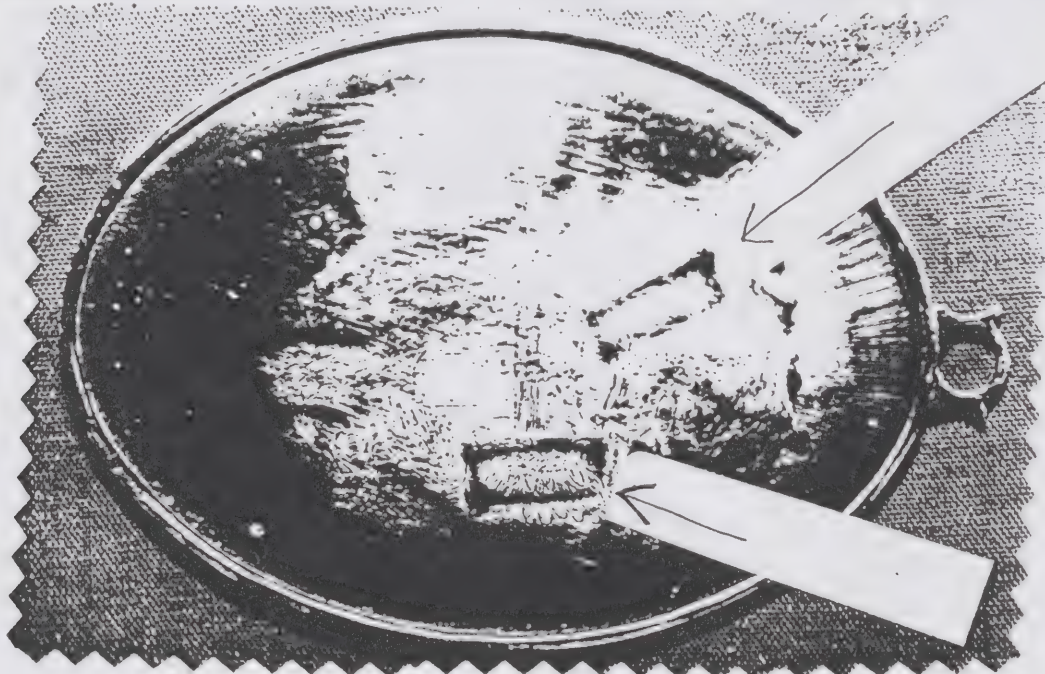
Mr. Ferrell said the medals which I showed him were definitely the age engraved on them 1793 and 1795 and it would take a minimum of one month up to two months maximum to engrave this type of medal, and was usually done by a retired master engraver, who had the knowledge to sharpen his cutting tools to be of the same cutting edge from start to finish, and that you would have to take every other day off from engraving and re-sharpen all your cutting tools, and the engraver has to take every other day off to preserve a relaxed mind because not only is he a technical craftsman, the engraver who did these medals had to have the abilities of a artist and illistrator. He said that once started, the engraving process had to have no interruptions, plus days of advanced planning for the next figure in the medal, Mr. Ferrell said for example the Eagles head and beak, it had to be just right not to large or small in relationship to its body. Also that the same tool had to be used throughout the entire engraving process. The Indian head is serious and a very complex expression on its face. George Washington's head and facial expressions are relaxed. And that the Colonial engraver would take advantage of the morning sun light and position himself in a windowed area facing east and south to take advantage of other sun soltice..

On the 1793 medal, I asked Mr. Ferrell what were the rectangular identations, they were about 5 mm by 15 mm rectangular in size and aproximate 1 mm to 1.5 mm deep. He said they were the signature of age and antique silver, confirming it is at least 200 years old. The hammer used to flatten the silver sheet, had a face on it 5 mm by 15 mm and when heated, the silver sheet to the outside suspension rim, the heat would often cause the (sinking) yes, sinking a technical term used in the language of engravers of the old school.

This confirms his statement in conjunction of with a similar term used on page 64, the Colonial Silversmith by Henry J. Kauffman, published by T. Nelson 1969, reads as follows, third paragraph. The process used in making plate or a paten was called "sinking".

Sinking invariably infers stretching (ductility) but by tension rather than compression, as was used in the making of the fork and the spoon. (Ductile) = capable of being drawn into wire or hammered thin, said of metal, also capable of being easily molded or shaped from old French Latin ductilis from ductus to make a shallow plate the sheet metal was first uniformly reduced to the optimum thickness for the object to be produced. A plate twelve inches in diameter required a thicker piece of metal than a plate six inches in diameter. It will be evident that the metal was slightly thinned in the sinking operation; the reduction of thickness, however, in such a shallow vessel was a negligible consideration.

The work was started by cutting an (annealed) [#1- to subject the silver to a process of heating and slow cooling in order to toughen and reduce brittleness] [#2 to temper, to set fire to: from old English), disk slightly oversized to allow for final trimming] The diameter of the depressed portion was struck from the center with a compass, if round; a template was used for other shapes. After the desired depth was obtained, the bottom had also to be made flat by using a flat-faced mallet or a small block of wood with a hammer. The 5 mm by 15 mm rectangular indentation could also have been made from the pressure applied with a block of hard wood hammered out with a mallet. Page 66 of the Colonial Silversmith shows the block of hard wood. Illustration below:



Continuing on to page 68, third paragraph, of the Colonial Silversmith states, the first stage of production was similar, to making of a plate. The diameter of the depressed part was inscribed on the disk, nails were properly placed in a block of wood so that the inscribed line coincided with the edge of the block, the bulge or booge was started with a sinking hammer. By rotating the disk and striking it with the sinking hammer. He could transfer his object to the tree trunk and by tensional stretching make the piece considerably deeper. There were, however, distinct dangers in using this method exclusively, for

continued stretching made the metal paper thin or possibly a break in it. End of page 70.

Now the 1793 George Washington Medal has these attributes of paper thin, sinking marks, from a wood block or from a sinking hammer, and paper thin cracks with pin holes in the cracks, in fact the cracks seem to have appeared years after the engraving was completed perhaps a 100 years or more, the cracks are seen on both sides.

The measured thickness of the two sides of sheet silver on the 1793 George Washington Indian Peace Medal is .030" or less, that's the combined metal sheets (2) of the medal which means that one side of the silver sheet measures .015" or fifteenth thousands of an inch thin. Considering that the hair on my head measures .004" or 4 thousands of an inch thick, imagine a sheet of silver about four times the thickness of your hair on your head.

Mr. Cecil M. Ferrell then demonstrated the technique of bright cut engraving. I gave him a blank of pure gold sheet about 5 mm thick, 10 mm wide and 20 mm long. Mr. Ferrell engraved the name Margrete on the gold. The edges above the engraved name were burred and would take some time of wear to smooth down the bright cut surface finish. And the bright cut employed on these medals have a well worn aged surface finish of decades of wear.

On attaching the bordered suspension ring around the circumference of the two sheets of engraved medals of metal (silver sheet) the silver ring band referred to as the belly ring band. Because the ring band employed was silver and .150" thousands wide one hundred and fifty thousand about 5/32" of an inch, or 4 mm wide, and .050" thick fifty thousands of an inch thick, this was the standard colonial ring type silver stock for finger rings. The ring served also as a stress containment of the silver when it ages and begins to buckle and starts to sink as in the term above sinking.

The solder was also the next most important element used, next to the silver sheet. It was a general rule that solder should be easier to fuse than the metal intended to be soldered. This statement simply means that solder must have a lower melting point than the metals to be soldered. Solders preferably should have the same color as that of the metals to be joined, but this condition is rarely possible. The most common solders are divided into two classes, hard and soft. The hard solders (used to solder silver), are ductile, will bear hammering without breaking, and are prepared partially of the metal which is to be soldered, with the addition of other metal by which a greater degree of fusibility is obtained. The hard solder for silver was composed of silver, copper, and zinc. It was sold to silversmiths in a granulated form by the name of spelter solder (spelter). Zinc especially in the form of ingots, slabs, or plates, (obscurely) akin to middle Dutch Speauter akin to old French, Pequtre, known to us as pewter. Colonial silversmiths made their own.

The surface of the metals to be joined had to be clean and perfectly fitted together, like the engraved silver sheets. The various parts were held together by soft iron binding wire. The cleaned surfaces were kept clean by applying a mixture of borax and water, borax being one of the items found in the inventories of silversmiths

The objects were held over a small, but very hot forge fire, until the solder flowed into the desired areas. Mr. Cecil M. Ferrell explained that this is when the sinking could occur, if hammered to thinly. Only minute amounts of solder were used, so that excesses did not have to be removed from conspicuous places; however, on obscure joints excessive quantities were often used and are still found. If surplus solder did manage to fill joints inadvertently, of course, the deft hand of the silversmith could remove it with the gravers.

In the book, the Papers of George Washington by W.W. Abbott Editor the Journal of the Proceedings of the President 1793-1797. Dorothy Twohig, Editor, University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1981, Library of Congress Cataloging ISBN-0-8139-0874-4 on Page 177 reads as follows third paragraph, "June 14, 1793, he also sent a translation of the communication from the Spanish Commrs. with a copy of a commrs. from Governor Blount, constituting ILLEHOOMAS, of the CHOCTAWS, A GREAT MEDAL: and the relation of UGULAYACCABE of the occurrences in his journey to Cumberland. See #2."

See #2 reads on the next paragraph, "2. Josef de Viar and Josef de Jaudenes to Jefferson, 12. June 1793 (American State Papers,) Foreign Relations 1:264. This letter confirmed the Spanish commissioners earlier communication to Jefferson on 25 May 1792 (American State Papers, Foreign Relations 1:263-64) that William Blount, Governor of the Southwest Territory, had distributed to the Indians "MEDALS OF SILVER"...with the effigy of the President, and at the bottom, George Washington, President." Stop, here again in undiscovered until now they mention MEDALS of silver the Washington Administration Oval Indian Peace Medals.

Also on pages 42 and 43, Monday February 4, 1793, the Wabash & Illinois Indians met the President at his house this day at 2:00, where after making speeches and delivering a pipe and strings of wampum, they dined with the President. President, six men and two women of the Indians and two French interpreters, Capt. Marrat Jous., the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Atty. Gen., Gov. St. Clair, Col. Pickering and the gentlemen of the President's family were present and dined here, except Col. Pickering. The Secretary of State took notes of the Indians speeches (wh-see). 1. Litterpress copies of these speeches in Jefferson's writing are in DLC: Jefferson Papers under date of 1-4 February 1793. Stop: I found it unusual for the President of the United States to have dinner with savage Indians in Philadelphia. But for some reason in the year 1793 George Washington must have been fascinated by Indian chiefs because he

he met and dined with so many indian chiefs in that particular year of 1793 in Philadelphia because it mentions it to many times for that particular year, and I can fill several pages just listing his schedule on the subject.

Treaty of Greene Ville destructive to Indians' future in Miami Valley

Medals highlight turning period in history

By Craig Irons
COIN WORLD Intern

A wind-swept field strewn with fallen trees about 12 miles south of present-day Toledo, Ohio, was the site of a significant, but largely overlooked event, in American history. On this field on Aug. 20, 1794, the U.S. Army routed the Northwest Indian Confederation to open the door for western expansion.

The encounter was called the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and though it wasn't actually much of a battle — the Indians were in full retreat within 40 minutes after the fighting began — its outcome marked a key turning point in American history. In the wake of Fallen Timbers, white settlers began their migration west into the Ohio Valley while the Indians began a rapid, painful decline during which they would lose almost all of their land to the U.S. government.

Ironically, while the battle proved fatal for the American Indians, they had confidently welcomed the showdown. The Indian forces were 2,000-strong, outnumbering the Army two to one. Awaiting army forces that fateful afternoon were members of the Miami, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Iroquois and other tribes.

Also in the Indians' favor was a promise of support from the British, who had supplied arms and encouraged them to attack the Americans so as to curb the westward growth of the new nation.

The U.S. Army, however, surprised the Indians with a bayonet attack through the sprawling web of downed trees. And the British, who were embroiled in the Napoleonic Wars and in no position to provoke hostilities with the neutral United States, did not come to the Indians' assistance.

The victory came under the direction of Gen. Anthony Wayne, a Revolutionary War hero who had previously established his place in history in 1779 by leading a daring recapture of Stony Point, a British fort on the Hudson River.

After Fallen Timbers, Wayne began negotiations with the demoralized Indians, who now sadly accepted that there would be no alliance with the British. Wayne invited for talks leaders of 15 nations to Greene Ville, a 55-acre fortified city about 40 miles northwest of present-day Dayton, Ohio. Of these, representatives of 12 nations participated including the Miami tribe's Chief Little Turtle. The negotiations were long and it took nearly a year before an agreement could be realized.

Finally, on Aug. 3, 1795, the historic Treaty of Greene Ville was signed, signaling the beginning of American expansion into the west. Under conditions of the treaty, a large parcel of land comprising most of Ohio and parts of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan — an area that became known as the Northwest Territory — was annexed by the U.S. government and the Indians given full American citizenship.

The settlers' reaction to the Treaty of Greene Ville is described in the first volume of the 1916 history, *Memoirs of the Miami Valley*:

"They removed from their forts into the adjacent country, selected farms, built cabins, and began to subdue the forests." The treaty, the authors write, was hailed as "the beginning of an era of peace and security."

For the Indians, who would eventually be pushed out of their ancestral land, the treaty marked the beginning of a sorrowful end.

Indian Peace medals

Five days after the Treaty of Greene Ville was signed, a courier arrived with medals to be presented to chiefs and other important leaders of the Indian tribes in commemoration of what both sides believed would be a lasting peace.

European nations had earlier established the policy of giving the Indians medals as symbols of allegiance and peace. The young United States government continued the practice, making the presentation of medals an integral part of their Indian relations policy.

The medals were valuable to the Indians not only because of their symbolism but also because they entitled the bearer to receive up to \$1,000 annually from the government for their tribe. Eventually, as more and more of the medals were indiscriminately produced and awarded, they became nearly meaningless.

During the 19th century, the government's dealings with the Indians would be characterized by greed and intolerance, but at the time of Washington's administration these "peace medals" were given with noble intentions of coexistence.

Two varieties of silver medals were awarded on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty of Greene Ville. The first variety was the George Washington peace medal, which was minted in 1792, 1793 and 1795. The medal measured 86 millimeters by 62 millimeters and weighed 709.8 grams.

The Washington medal, which was likely engraved by Joseph Richardson Jr. of Philadelphia, was made in France because the U.S. Mint was not yet capable of producing medals. The Mint would begin striking medals in 1801.

The obverse of the Washington peace medal shows an Indian chief standing at the base of a "peace tree" with a tomahawk on the ground behind him as if he had just dropped it from his right hand. He is smoking a peace pipe which he holds in his left hand. To his right stands George Washington in his general's uniform with his right hand extended as if to accept the pipe from the Indian. Behind the two, a man plows a field with a team of oxen.

The reverse shows the Great Seal of the United States. An eagle with spread wings clutches a ribbon reading "E. Pluribus Unum" in its beak. The eagle, spread behind a shield of 15 stripes (representing the 15 states in the Union at that time), holds 13 arrows in one claw and an olive branch in the other. Above the eagle's wing span are rays of sunlight.

Most of the medals Wayne presented at Greene Ville and on visits to tribes throughout the area over the next six months were these Washington peace medals. However, there were also 23 medals struck especially to commemorate the treaty.

This Treaty of Greene Ville medal features a design similar to the reverse of the Washington medal on both its obverse and reverse. On the rim along the bottom of the oval-shaped medal is TREATY OF GREENEVILLE and the date of the signing: AUGUST 3, 1795.

Records indicate that there were 23 of these medals presented but the Greenville Bicentennial Commission is currently only able to account for eight of them. According to Greenville Bicentennial Commission President Susan Gray, the last time one of these medals was offered at auction it brought \$62,000.



THE TREATY of Greene Ville, signed in 1795, brought temporary peace between the Indians and the U.S. Government and opened the door for westward expansion. This painting, "Signing of the Treaty of Greene Ville" by Howard Chandler Christy hangs in the Garst Museum, Greenville, Ohio.

In their 1990 book, *The Noble Peace Prizes: A Study of the George Washington Administration and Treaty of Greenville Indian Peace Medal*, Steven Infanti and Andrew Stednitz offer suggestions as to what may have become of most of the 23 Treaty of Greene Ville Medals. One possibility is that many were lost or discarded in disrespect as additional Indian land was forever absorbed into the United States. Some may have also been sold by the Indians for scrap silver.

But the most intriguing theory surrounds the death of Wayne on Dec. 15, 1796.

When Wayne died he was buried at the foot of a flagpole in Preque Isle (Erie), Pa. Twelve years later, Wayne's son, Col. Isaac Wayne, came to have the body disinterred and moved to a grave site in Radnor, Pa., near his family homestead.

Col. Wayne recovered his father's bones in a box and returned to Radnor followed by several Indians who had heard of his plans. On the way to the burial site, while climbing a steep hill, the box holding the remains came open, littering the ground with the dead general's bones. Some of the bones were lost and not recovered. Many of the Indians who lived in the area where the bones were lost believed that Wayne's spirit still walked in the woods searching for his lost bones and all other things he had touched.

The Indians, according to Infanti and Stednitz, "believed the medals that were issued for peace no longer belonged to them, and they were returned to the forest for Wayne's spirit to pick up."

Green Ville commem

Rep. John A. Boehner, R-Ohio, has introduced a bill in Congress to approve a com-

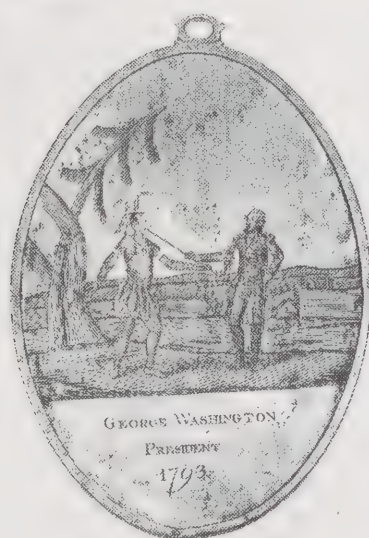
memorative coin to mark the Treaty of Greene Ville's bicentennial in 1995. If this controversial coin issue is approved, it will be the first U.S. coin to recognize the treaty but only the latest numismatic item to recognize its principle negotiators.

Gen. Wayne was likely first depicted on a gold medal issued to him by the Continental Congress in 1790 to honor his heroism in the capture of Stony Point. It was one of a group of medals issued by the Congress to heroes of Revolutionary War battles. These medals measure 55 millimeters in diameter and were struck in gold at the Paris Mint under the supervision of Benjamin Franklin and David Humphreys, who were both in Paris at the time. In the 1970s the U.S. Mint struck and sold a set of 10 pewter replicas of these original medals under the name America's First Medals to mark the nation's Bicentennial. Wayne's original gold medal was put up for auction by one of his descendants in 1978 and purchased by the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution for \$51,000.

In 1976, the Fort Wayne, Ind., Bicentennial Commission issued a bronze medal depicting Wayne, Little Turtle and the original Fort Wayne, built in 1812 and named for Gen. Wayne, on the obverse. The reverse features the Bicentennial Commission's logo.

The Greenville Bicentennial Commission is currently offering a variety of collectibles to mark the approaching bicentennial of the Greene Ville Treaty. Available are 1-by-1 1/8-inch medals with an obverse design similar to that of the 1795 Washington Peace medal. The reverse shows the design appearing on both sides of the Treaty of Greene

Please see **TREATY** Page 12



THE WASHINGTON Peace medal was struck in France in 1792, 1793 and 1795 to be awarded to Indians as a gesture of peace and respect. Subsequent administrations would also present medals to the Indians but with much less noble motives.



GEN. ANTHONY Wayne was awarded this medal by Congress in 1790 for his daring recapture of the fortified British fort Stony Point on the Hudson River during the Revolutionary War. One of Wayne's descendants put the medal up for auction in 1978 and realized \$31,000 from the sale.



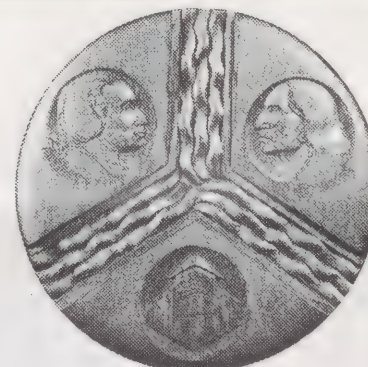
TREATY from Page 10

Ville medal. The medal is offered in 1/2 ounce silver for \$15 and in bronze for \$7. A sterling bezel for a necklace is \$5 and a 24-inch sterling silver chain is \$10.

In 1991, the commission issued the first in a series of five commemorative medals to be issued annually through 1995. The 1-ounce silver medals, produced by SilverTowne, a private mint, honor Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Little Turtle, Greene Ville and Gens. Nathaniel Green and Anthony Wayne. The Greene Ville Treaty will be marked with the 1995 issue.

The obverse designs of these medals were first struck on wooden nickels by the Greenville Centennial Commission in 1938 and restruck by similar commissions in 1945 and 1970. The reverse of each medal shows the logo of the Greenville Bicentennial Commission.

The 1991 St. Clair medal is \$25. The 1992 Little Turtle, 1993 Fort Greene Ville, 1994 Wayne and Greene and the 1995 Treaty



THE FORT Wayne Bicentennial Commission issued this bronze medal in 1976 to mark the nation's 200th birthday. The obverse depicts Gen. Wayne, the Miami chief Little Turtle and the original Fort Wayne, built in 1812 and named after the famed general. The obverse shows the commission's logo.



of Greene Ville medal (when struck) are priced at \$20 a piece. The set, along with a green leatherette steel box with slots for each medal, is available for \$105.

Also available are genuine novelty \$1 notes with the likeness of Anthony Wayne or Little Turtle superimposed over Washington's portrait. These notes sell for \$2 each.

To order any of these items,

call Susan Gray at (513) 548-1074 or write P.O. Box 801, Greenville, Ohio, 45331. Enclose \$1 per item to cover postage.

Anthony Wayne has also been the subject of wooden nickels and other exonomia issued by local coin clubs. As the bicentennial of the Treaty of Greene Ville approaches there will likely be other collectibles issued to mark the anniversary of the treaty that opened the West. **CW**

EDITORIAL *Opinion*

They just keep coming and coming

Editorial

Beth Deisher

Prepare collectors. More commemorative coin proposals are on the way. They just keep coming. And coming. And coming!

Seemingly, there's no limit to the number of groups and causes who have set their fund-raising sights on the quick and big bucks that can be had by getting Congress to authorize the minting of commemorative coins.

For example, two of the latest entries in the money-grab:

The Treaty of Greene Ville Commission of Greenville, Ohio, is asking for a million silver dollars to be struck in 1995 to mark the bicentennial of the signing of the treaty. Seeking a nominal \$5 surcharge, they would like to raise \$5 million to erect a monument.

Then there's Rep. Joseph P. Kennedy II who, along with colleagues Newt Gingrich of Georgia and Pete Peterson of Florida, wants 500,000 silver dollars to "commemorate the tremendous contributions of student volunteers." The \$5 million generated by the \$10 surcharge they would impose would be used to "fund innovative community service programs at colleges and universities throughout the country."

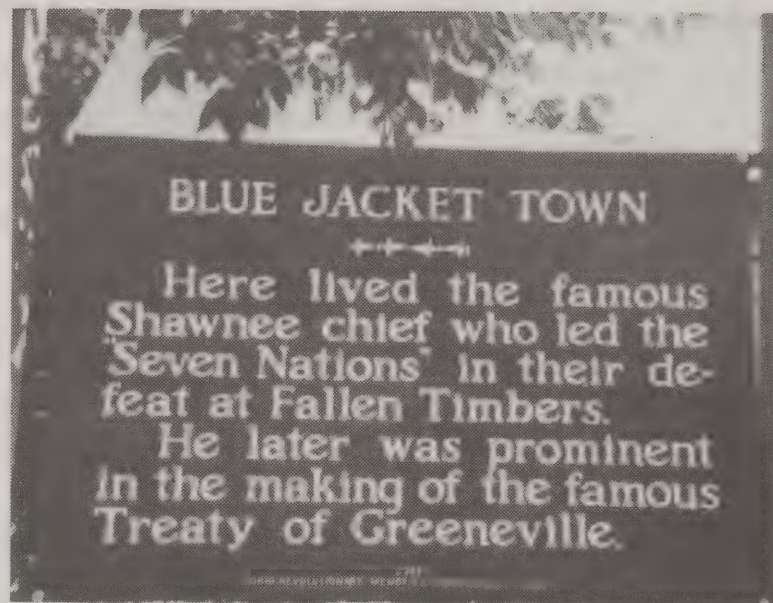
Whoa! Let's stop right here!

Why should the nation's coin collectors fork over \$5 million to give to student organizations, whose purpose for being is supposedly community service? Is this the road to "entitlement" programs to bribe young people to become involved in their communities? What ever happened to volunteerism?

The most telling aspect of this proposal can be found in the sponsors' May 23 "Dear Colleague" letter seeking co-sponsors: "This legislation will honor and support the community service efforts of our country's students, without costing taxpayers a dime."

Interesting viewpoint. Mr. Kennedy, the chairman of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over coinage in the House of Representatives, who six months ago decried the proliferation of commemorative coins and publicly proclaimed the "need to reform the way we go about enacting and overseeing commemorative coin programs," apparently has forgotten that the coin collectors who purchase 90 percent of the commemorative coins ARE TAXPAYERS and that the SURCHARGES ARE AN EXTRA TAX.

Our neighbors to the southwest (Greenville is about 35 miles from *Coin World's* offices in Sidney) can rightly claim their moment in history. The Treaty of Greene Ville, signed in 1795, brought an end



MANY HISTORIC events and personages may be worthy of commemoration in 1995, such as the Treaty of Greene Ville and the great Indian leaders Blue Jacket and Tecumseh. However, the number of coins already authorized by Congress will likely saturate and depress the market.

to the wars with Indians in the 1790s and opened the territory north of the Ohio River to settlement. Barely a footnote in most American history textbooks, the Battle of Fallen Timbers and the subsequent treaty in which the Indian chiefs were forced to sign away their rights to most of present-day Ohio get much bigger play in Ohio history books.

As one who resides near "Blue Jacket Town" and who travels daily the local roads that follow the Greenville Treaty line, I must confess a certain fondness for the subject matter, although I'd nominate the great leaders Blue Jacket and Tecumseh as candidates for commemoration as well. To learn more about them, may we suggest Allan W. Eckert's *A Sorrow in Our Heart — The Life of Tecumseh* and his *Blue Jacket*, or summertime performances of outdoor dramas bearing their names: "Blue Jacket" in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and "Tecumseh" in Chillicothe.

However, given the number of commemorative coin programs already authorized by Congress for 1995 and 1996, neither of these latest proposals should get serious consideration. If they do, collectors should go on the warpath! **CW**

World Cup offers unique chance

Guest commentary

Rey Post

is Consultant Director of the Commemorative Coin Program for the World Cup USA 1994 Organizing Committee.

This summer, the excitement of World Cup soccer will come to the United States for the first time ever. Hundreds of millions of fans around the globe are gearing up in anticipation of the most watched sports spectacle in the world.

Sport fans, however, shouldn't be the only ones excited about the 1994 World Cup coming to our nation. The World Cup also represents an opportunity for the numismatic community to reach out and introduce a new generation to the timeless hobby of coin collecting.

For kids brought up on fast-food, MTV and Nintendo, coins commemorating historic subjects are often less interesting. Yet, because soccer is extremely popular with today's youth, a World Cup USA 1994 Commemorative coin could be the match to spark a life-long enthusiasm in the numismatic hobby. According to American Sports Data, Inc., soccer is second only to basketball as the most popular organized sport among American youth today. In fact, with 76 percent of its players under 18-years-of-age, it is the fastest growing team sport in the country.

Without doubt, other hobbyists

WorldCup USA94™



such as trading card and autograph collectors have seized the opportunity to use the first appearance of World Cup soccer in the U.S. as a means of expanding their membership circles. With so many other items competing for our children's attention, the numismatic community can hardly afford not to act.

World Cup soccer could also open doors for the coin hobby to other untapped markets. Besides being one of the most popular

and fastest growing sports among youth, soccer is being taken up by an unprecedented number of adults. In the past five years alone, the number of adults playing soccer in the U.S. has risen 34 percent. This, combined with the fact that soccer is the singly most popular sport in the world, has the potential for creating a special appeal for these coins among novice collectors of all ages.

The staging of the 1994 World Cup tournament, which is being played in nine U.S. cities over a 31-day period beginning June 17, provides some interesting opportunities for the dissemination of information concerning this coin program.

FIFA, the international governing body of soccer, has agreed to use the World Cup commemorative silver dollar as the coin that official referees will employ during the coin-toss ceremony that begins each of the 52 games of the tournament. All of these games will be televised live on either ABC network or ESPN to an estimated cumulative worldwide audience of nearly 30 billion people.

Approximately 3.5 million soccer fans will attend one or more of the 1994 World Cup games and all of them will have the opportunity to learn about the

hobby of coin collecting through stadium sales of the U.S. Mint's special edition "venue" coin package. Also, nearly two million U.S. Soccer Federation members, many of them youth players, are being introduced to the hobby with a letter inviting them to collect these commemorative coins as long-lasting mementos of our nation's hosting of this great event.

In addition, the World Cup USA 1994 Commemorative Coin Program marks one of the U.S. Mint's greatest international efforts to date. Most of the 23 countries competing with the U.S. in this summer's tournament have joined the family of nations that are working with the U.S. Mint in the distribution of World Cup coins. World Cup soccer fans of all ages are being attracted to coin collecting in Europe, Asia and South America, including nations like Mexico and Argentina where the U.S. Mint is directly marketing commemorative coins for the first time.

In short, the World Cup USA 1994 Commemorative Coin Program should be seen not as another burden placed upon coin collectors by Congress, but as an opportunity to proliferate the numismatic hobby among a new generation of collectors. **CW**

NHN

New Hampshire Numismatics

SEATED DIMES

1838-O No stars G obv. AG-G	23.00
rev. defect	39.00
1838 No drapery lg. stars	
Ch. EF	55.00
1841-O G	7.50
1843-O F-VF	135.00
1845-O VG	22.00
1848 VF-30	45.00
1849-O G rev. rim nick	7.50
1849 G-VG	8.00
1849-O Nicely toned VF-EF	49.00
1851-O EF it. obv. scrat.	68.00
1853 Arrows VF	12.50
1856-O VG	9.00
1857-O G	6.50
1857 EF cleaned	23.00
1857 EF expertly cleaned	26.00
1858 VF part gran. surf.	69.00
1864 Ch. nicely toned Prt-62 mint	
11470 Prt. mint 470 PCGS	
graded	1250.00
1866 Ch. lust. part toned Proof-63	
PCGS graded mint 8725 Proof	
mint 725 Trends for \$1800.00 in	
MS-63	1195.00
1866 Ch. lust. frosty Proof-60 mint	
8725 Proof mint 72 PCGS	
graded	1095.00
1866 Ch. lust. toned Prt-64 mint	
8725 Proof mint 725 PCGS	
graded	1350.00
1870 Proof-Like AU	174.00
1872 G	5.00
1872-S F-VF	85.00
1873 Arrows AF	15.00
1873 Arrows F pitted	8.00
1873 Arrows VF pitted	15.00
1873 Arrows VF-EF it. rim	
nick	59.00
1874 Arrows AG-G	4.50
1874 Arrows nicely toned	
VF-25	49.50
1874 Arrows EF	128.00
1875 EF rim nicks	11.00
1875 EF scratches &	
stains	10.00
1875 Ch. lust. Proof-Like	
EF-AU	37.50
1878-CC G obv. AG rev.	33.00
1880 Ch. lust. Proof-62 total mint	
37,355 Prt. mint 1355	650.00
1880 Ch. lust. Proof-63 it. hairlines	
total mint 37,355 Proof mint	
1355	675.00
1884 EF many it. spots	12.50
1885 EF nicks & bent	10.00
1886 EF obv. scratches	10.00
1887 EF obv. scratches	10.00
1889 VF	9.00
1889 EF many nicks	10.00
1889-S Ch. lust. AU Scarce	197.00
1890 F cleaned	13.50
1890-S VF Scarce	44.00
1890 EF	17.50
1890-S/S Lust. EF Telequates	
\$225.00 in EF	165.00
1890-S Ch. EF	65.00
1890-S Lust. EF-AU-45	
Scarce	84.00
1890-S Lust. EF-AU	89.00
1890 Ch. lust. AU	65.00
1891-O AF	7.00
1891 F	7.00
1891 VF-EF	12.00
1891 Lust. EF-AU	27.50
1891 Nicely toned EF-AU	26.50
1891 Lust. AU	55.00
1891 Ch. lust. AU	63.00
1891 Ch. lust. borderline Unc. rev.	
circle scratches	34.00

BARBER DIMES

1892 BU-60/63 obv. nick in	
field	69.00
1892 Ch. lust. part toned Proof-63	
Proof mint 1,245	549.00
1894 G it. obv. scratches	22.00
1894 AF	59.50
1894 F	77.50
1895-O G sl. obv. nick	129.00
1902 Ch. lust. toned border	
Unc.	75.00
1906 EF it. obv. scratch	13.00
1906 Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	67.00
1907 VF-EF	12.50
1907-S EF-AU expertly	
cleaned	42.00
1907 Ch. lust. part toned	
AU	43.00
1908-D Nicely toned AU	55.00
1908 Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	65.00
1909 EF obv. facial nick	12.50
1910 VF-EF it. obv.	
scratch	9.00
1910 Lust. EF-AU	27.50
1911 EF it. facial scratches	10.00
1911 Toned AU	45.00
1911 AU	45.00
1911 Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	63.00
1912 VF	6.50
1912-D EF	19.50
1912-D EF-AU	25.00
1912 Lust. EF-AU	27.50
1912-D Ch. lust. EF-AU	28.50
1912-D Nicely toned AU	49.50
1913-S G	7.50
1913 VF	6.50
1913 VF-EF	12.50
1913 Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	61.00
1914-D VF	7.00
1914 EF dark	11.00
1914 Lust. EF-AU	27.50
1914-D Lust. EF-AU	27.50
1916 VF	6.50
1916 EF	19.50
1916 Nicely toned AU-55	67.00
1916 Ch. AU	55.00

MERCURY DIMES

1916-D Fair ANACS	
graded	239.00
1916-D Nice AG-3 PCGS	
graded	319.00
1916-D Nice AG-G	
graded	345.00

TWENTY CENT PIECES

1875-S AF it. obv. stain	45.00
1875-S VF rev. scratches	63.00

BUST QUARTERS

1796 1st year AG-G obv. AG rev.	
it. obv. scrat. Trends \$3750.00	
in Good	2475.00
1805 AG-G obv. AG rev.	79.00
1805 AG-G	93.00
1805 G obv. AG-G rev.	95.00
1805 G obv. AG rev.	78.00
1806/5 G it. rev. scratches	117.00
1806 G obv. nicks B-9 R1	105.00
1806 G sl. bent	89.00
1806 G sl. rev. nicks B-3	
R1	114.00
1806 VF it. pitting & nicks	167.00
1807 Fair	47.00
1807 AG	74.00
1807 AG-G it. obv.	
scratches	79.00
1807 G obv. AG rev. small	
hole	59.50
1807 G-VG obv. VG rev.	198.00
1807 Nice VG	229.00
1807 Nice VG-10 PCGS	
graded	319.00
1807 VG obv. scratches	
removed	109.00
1820 LG O. nice F	88.00
1821 VG it. rev. scrat.	45.00
1821 Ch. lust. AU	1175.00
1822 VF	308.00
1825/23 Ch. lust. VF-30 PCGS	
graded B-2 R2	449.00
1825/23 Ch. Proof-Like EF	
B-2 R2	665.00
1833 EF obv. VF rev.	184.00
1834 Ch. lust. EF-AU B-1	
R1	298.00
1835 Ch. EF	210.00

SEATED QUARTERS

1840-O With drapery F-VF it. obv.	
scratches	54.00
1841-O EF it. obv. nicks	110.00
1842 Large date AF	110.00
1843-O Sm. O. EF cleaned 2 rev.	
cuts	74.00
1844-O G	11.50
1853 Arrows & rays AF	13.50
1853 Arrows & rays F	16.50
1854 Arrows VG-F	11.50
1854 Arrows AF	12.50
1854 Arrows F-VF	18.00
1854 Arrows VF-30	32.50
1854 Arrows VF-EF it. obv.	28.00
1854 Arrows VF-EF it. obv.	
scratches	23.00
1854 Arrows VF-EF	39.00
1854 Arrows Nicely toned Ch. EF	
many it. scratches	43.00
1854 Arrows lust. EF-AU it. nicks	
in shield	73.00
1854 Arrows AU	185.00
1856 VF-25 obv. scrat. &	
nicks	12.50
1856 Ch. EF	47.50
1857 AF	12.50
1857 VF	21.00
1857 VF-EF	34.00
1857 Part toned EF	49.50
1858-S G	43.00
1858-S VG expertly	
cleaned	47.00
1858-S F sl. rim nick	79.00
1858-S VF deep obv. scrat.	99.00
1859 VF	25.00
1859 Ch. lightly toned AU	145.00
1861 EF rim flattened	29.00
1861 Lust. AU	123.00
1861 AU partially toned	128.00
1865 No Motto lust. nicely toned	
Proof-62 Proof mint 500	875.00
1866 Motto lust. Proof-61, PCGS	
graded Trends in AU \$1175.00	
total mint 17,525 Proof mint	
725	1275.00
1869-S G-VG	86.00
1871 EF-AU Proof-45 Proof mint	
960 PCGS graded	195.00
1873 Open 3 Ch. AU holed at	
12.00	95.00
1875 VF-EF part gran.	
surf.	14.50
1875-S EF	145.00
1875 Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	163.00
1876 F	16.00
1876 VF	20.00
1877-S F	16.50
1877 Lust. AU	110.00
1879 AU proof mint 14,700 Proof	
mint 1,100	339.00
1891-O G obv. AG rev.	87.00
1891 AF	12.50
1891 F	19.50
1891-S Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	169.00

BARBER QUARTERS

1892 Nicely toned AU-55 PCGS	
graded	137.00
1892-O Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	239.00
1892-O Ch. lust. MS-63 ANA-PNG	
graded	550.00
1893-O G-VG	5.00
1896-S Good-4 PCGS	
graded	195.00
1898 AF	9.00
1899-O VG	9.00
1899-O F it. rev. scrat.	18.50
1900 Lust. MS-62 NGC	
graded	329.00
1904 Ch. lust. part toned	
AU-55	119.00
1909-D AF	8.50
1909 AF	8.00
1913 AG-G	5.50

BARBER QUARTERS

1913 G obv. AG-G rev.	7.50
1913 G obv. facial nicks	6.00
1913 G	10.00
1914-S AG-G	28.50
1914-S G	43.00
1914-S G-VG	55.00
1914 AF	8.00
1914 F it. scrat.	10.00
1914 VF	26.00
1914 EF	55.00
1915 AF	8.00
1915-D F	15.00
1915-D EF	58.00
1916-D EF	57.50
1916-D Ch. lust. toned	
AU-55	110.00
1916-D Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	147.00

LIBERTY STANDING QUARTERS

1919-D Nice EF	249.00
1920 AF	15.50
1920 F	17.50
1923 F	22.00
1923-D F-15 usual weak date	
PCGS graded	208.00
1928 Ch. lust. borderline	
Unc.	82.00

BUST HALVES

1795 AG-G it. obv. & rev. scrat. sl.	
rim nicks O-125 R5	249.00
1795 AG-G obv. G rev. O-116	
R5	349.00
1795 3 leaf var. G- obv. VG	
rev. O-111 R4 Extremely	
Rare	2095.00
1795 VG cleaned obv. planchet	
defect near star 14 O-116	
R5	398.00
1795 VG-10 it. initials sl. rim nicks	
O-116 R5	379.00
1795 3 leaf variety F normal	
circulation marks Very Rare	
O-111 R4	3250.00
1795 3 leaf var. VF-25	
expertly repaired O-111 R4	
Rare	3750.00
1801 F-VF Obv. sl. field nick VF	
rev. O-101 R3 Scarce Trends	
\$975.00 in VF	650.00
1801 Nice VF-30 ANACS	
graded O-102 R4 Scarce mint	
30289	1295.00
1802 Ch. VF-30 O-101 R3	
scarce	1195.00
1802 Ch. VF-25 O-102	995.00
1805/4 F-VF obv. AF rev. O-102	
R3	439.00
1805/4 Nice VF-30 O-102	
R3	1095.00
1806 Nicely toned VF O-115a	
R2	349.00
1806 Pointed 6 no stem thru claw	
graded AU-50 really a Ch. lust.	
partly toned AU-55 O-109 R1	
NGC graded	2475.00
1807 Bust right VG-10 really a	
Fine-12 PCGS graded	184.00
1808 VG nicks	32.00
1808 AF O-105 R3	47.00
1809 VF-25 PCGS graded	135.00
1810 Usual weak strike VF-EF	
O-102 R1	115.00
1811 Sm. 8 VF-20 it. rev. scrat.	
O-109 R2 ANACS	
graded	73.00
1811/10 Nice VF-35 ANACS	
graded O-101 R1	229.00
1811/10 EF obv. cleaned obv. &	
rev. initials O-101 R1	129.00
1811/10 Ch. EF-AU-56 O-101	
R1	365.00
1812 VF it. obv. & rev.	
initials	43.00
1812/1 Sm. 8 Ch. lust. VF-30	
weak obv. strike O-102 R2	
PCGS graded	237.00
1812 Nice partial toned AU O-104	
R1	395.00
1813 Nice VF-EF O-104	
R4	139.00
1813 Lust. EF-AU it. obv. & rev.	
initials O-105 R1	99.00
1814 Ch. VF-25 O-105 R2	89.00
1814 E/A in states toned lust.	
EF-45 usual weak rev. O-108a	
R1	295.00
1817 Lust. VF-EF O-111	
R1	119.00
1820 G-VG	33.00
1820/19 VF-EF O-101 R2	225.00
1821 VF-30 O-105 R1	99.00
1823 Ch. lust. part toned EF-AU	
O-112 R1	224.00
1824 Ch. lust. EF-AU	
O-105 R2	149.00
1825 EF O-113 R1	94.00
1825 Nicely toned EF-AU-45	
O-113 R1 ANACS	
graded	165.00
1825 Nicely toned EF-AU-45	
O-114 R1 PCGS graded	173.00
1827 EF cleaned & holed O-146	
R2	49.00
1827 Nicely toned EF	
holed	44.00
1827 EF it. scrat.	69.00
1827 Square base 2 Ch. lust. EF	
O-126 R2	97.00
1827 Sq. base 2 lust. toned AU-50	
O-142 R3 PCGS graded	259.00
1829 Nicely toned VF-30 O-117	
R2	64.00
1829 EF O-112 R1	84.00
1829 Lust. toned EF-AU O-112	
R1	139.00
1829 Part toned EF-AU O-105	
R1	129.00
1829 Part toned Proof-Like AU	
O-105 R1	329.00
1830 VF-EF 3 it. obv. nicks	33.00
1831 VF-30 O-108 R1	62.00

SEATED HALVES

1839 With drapery Ch. EF	135.00
1840 Sm. ltrs. Ch. Proof-Like	
EF	110.00
1840 Sm. ltrs. Ch. lust.	
EF-AU	169.00

BARBER HALVES

1839 With drapery Ch. EF	135.00
1840 Sm. ltrs. Ch. Proof-Like	
EF	110.00
1840 Sm. ltrs. Ch. lust.	
EF-AU	169.00

COMMEMORATIVE HALVES

1893 Columbian toned EF	18.00
1893 Columbian EF	16.50
1918 Lincoln Ch. lust.	
MS-63	119.00
1921 Alabama AU-55 PCGS	
graded	110.00
1925 Lexington lust.	
EF-AU	57.00
1926 Sequi BU-60	75.00
1926 Sequi Ch. lust. BU-61	
PCGS graded	95.00
1926 Sequi Ch. lust. MS-62	
PCGS graded	137.00
1934 Maryland MS-61 PCI	
1934 Maryland Ch. lust. MS-63	
PCGS graded	175.00
1935 Arkansas MS-63 PCGS	
graded	99.00
1935 Arkansas toned MS-63	
Hallmark graded	97.00
1935-S San Diego MS-64 NGC	
graded	85.00
1935-S San Diego Ch. lust. MS-64	
PCGS graded	85.00
1935 Arkansas Ch. MS-64 PCGS	
graded	115.00
1935 Boone Ch. lust. MS-63	
PCGS graded	95.00
1936-D San Diego MS-64 PCGS	

EDITORIAL

Greenville commem not needed

Let's see if we've got this right. Rep. John A. Boehner of Ohio wants U.S. coin collectors to shell out money to purchase a 1995 Treaty of Fort Greenville silver dollar (see story on Page 4 of this issue). Surcharges from the sale of 1 million coins would then go to the Treaty of Greenville Bicentennial Commission to erect an appropriate monument in Greenville, Ohio.

The treaty, according to Boehner (whose district includes Greenville), ranks in historical importance only after the events at Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Appomattox, and Gettysburg.

OK. Let's see a show of hands from all of you out there (except the 13,000 residents of Greenville) who know what the Treaty of Greenville is?

Now, how many have heard of Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Appomattox, and Gettysburg?

OK. Obviously, each of these is better known. Even Rep. Boehner admits that the Treaty of Fort Greenville ranks at least slightly behind Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Appomattox, and Gettysburg.

But the real question is — historic or not — do we really need a Treaty of Greenville silver dollar? We think

not.

Considering that most collectors are likely a little bit rusty on the history of the expansion of the United States into Indian lands, let's recap what happened nearly 200 years ago. For authority on the topic we turned to Ray Billington's *Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier* and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

Actually, the conflict leading up to Rep. Boehner's favored treaty, the Battle of Fallen Timbers, is better known to casual historians than the treaty itself. That battle and the subsequent treaty are, however, commonly credited with opening the Ohio country to U.S. settlement. Of course, to do this, a few Indian tribes had to give up their hunting grounds and move further west.

The area in question — what was then the young nation's western border — had become a pawn in England's attempt to retain control of lucrative fur-trading posts in United States and thereby subvert terms of the Treaty of 1783 signed at the close of the U.S. War of Independence. In the late 1780s, the British worked to unite the various Indian tribes together as the Northwest Indian Confederation (a loose assemblage of

Miami, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Iroquois, and other tribes) and convince them to resist further U.S. expansion.

Spurred on and encouraged by the belief that they would receive military support from the British, the tribes escalated attacks on white settlements. In 1790 the U.S. launched the first of two unsuccessful military expeditions against the confederation.

A third expedition, taken after it was learned that the confederation planned to press U.S. commissioners for the Ohio River as a boundary, proved successful. Under the direction of Gen. Anthony Wayne, a force of 3,000 well-trained soldiers won victory at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. And though the number of Indians killed in the battle was set at about 50, out of a force of more than 2,000, and the battle lasted less than two hours, it has since been considered decisive. The Battle of Fallen Timbers had broken the spirit of the united Indian tribes, who had been promised but did not receive British support.

Wayne took advantage of the defeat, gathering the chiefs together at

Fort Greenville in early 1795 to dictate terms of a treaty. The Indians surrendered all but small portions of Ohio to the United States and cleared the way for expansion.

There you have it. The Indians were forced to move. The United States grew. And now, Rep. Boehner would like commemorative coin funds to help Greenville residents erect a statue honoring this westward push into Indian lands.

Setting aside the question of whether the displacement of Native American tribes associated with early U.S. expansion is worthy of commemoration, the whole proposal smacks of the type of commemorative-coin proliferation witnessed in the 1930s. It is an example of the extent to which members of Congress have come to believe that they can rely on coin collectors. After all, they'll buy anything. Right?

This time, we hope Congress doesn't and collectors don't. If the citizens of Greenville feel that an important point in history is being overlooked because they don't have a statue honoring the treaty, let them take up a fund-raising drive within their community or state. Please leave us out.

LETTERS

\$1 Gold

- 1851 AU-58 (PCGS). 265.00
 1852 MS-63 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous, with satiny surfaces. 1,750.00

Exciting O-Mint Gold \$1

- 1852-O MS-63 (PCGS). A sharp, brilliant and lustrous specimen. Much more elusive than its Philadelphia Mint counterpart. 4,400.00

Rare 1853-D Gold \$1

- 1853-DAU-55. Usually seen in much lower grade, this coin is of superlative condition. 2,495.00
 1854 Type II. AU-53 (NGC). The rarest and most desirable of all gold dollar types. Lustrous surfaces with deep golden toning. 675.00
 1854 Type II. EF-45 (PCGS). 550.00
 1855 Type II. AU-50 (PCGS). Traces of rich golden lustre. 650.00
 1855 Type II. VF-35. 495.00

- 1855-C F-12. Rare and desirable Type II branch mint issue. Struck from clashed dies on a poor quality planchet, typical for this date. 750.00

- 1855-O MS-60 (PCGS). Lustrous and frosty. An outstanding specimen of the only New Orleans Mint gold dollar of the elusive Type II design. In this grade, the 1855-O is at least 100 times rarer than its Philadelphia Mint counterpart! Rarity and desirability in a single coin. 6,950.00
 1859-S AU-50. Just 15,000 specimens minted, most of which have disappeared. The 1859-S is, in our opinion, much scarcer than is generally realized. 1,950.00

1887 Proof-64 Gold \$1

- 1887 Proof-64 (PCGS). A splendid gem coin. One of the finest in existence. 5,795.00

Quarter Eagles

- 1837 AU-50 (PCGS). A nice specimen of the Classic Head style. 1,195.00

Superb 1846-D Rarity

- 1846-D AU-53 (PCGS). Bright yellow gold. Outstanding quality, and rare. 2,995.00
 1846-DAU-50. A lustrous specimen of this highly prized issue. 2,695.00
 1860-C EF-40 (PCGS). Brilliant gold. 1,950.00
 1873-S EF-40. 575.00
 1897 MS-62 (PCGS). 575.00
 1911-D MS-62 (NGC). The key to the Indian Head quarter eagle series. An especially attractive coin with beautiful, lustrous, surfaces. Sharply struck mintmark. 4,495.00
 1913 MS-63 (NGC). 1,095.00
 1914 AU-58 (PCGS). 340.00
 1914-D MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and frosty. Hard to find at this grade level. 2,495.00
 1914-D MS-62 (PCGS). 955.00
 1925-D MS-62 (NGC). 415.00
 1926 MS-62 (PCGS). 415.00
 1927 MS-62 (PCGS). 415.00
 1928 MS-62 (PCGS). 415.00
 1929 MS-64 (PCGS). A very attractive example of

New Gold Purchases!

This special offering provides you with a unique opportunity to purchase some fabulous gold coins! We have just acquired a very attractive holding of United States gold coins—rarities, "type" coins, high grade, medium grade, and just about everything in between.

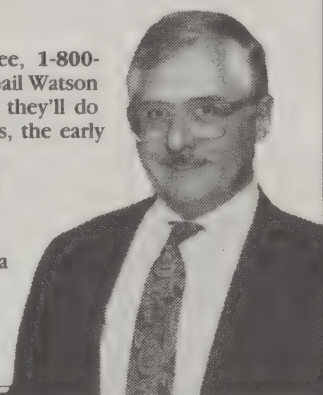
The market for gold coins has been extremely active lately, as you know if you have been watching our auctions, or for that matter, reading the international news. Use this advance offer to add to your collection, at prices you'll find to be very favorable.

To place your order, simply call our Direct Sales

Department toll-free, 1-800-222-5993, ask for Gail Watson or Beth Piper, and they'll do the rest. As always, the early bird gets the coin!

Sincerely,

Ray
 Raymond N. Merena
 President
 Bowers and Merena
 Galleries Inc.



- 1860-D EF-45 (PCGS). Low mintage of 14,635, nearly all of which have been destroyed. A choice specimen. 2,350.00

High-Grade 1865-S \$5

- 1865-S AU-50. Lightly brushed years ago, but not detracting measurably. A high-grade example of an issue which in this grade is exceedingly rare. *Coin World* "Trends" reports a price of \$9,000 in AU. Our price considers the overall state of preservation. Satisfaction guaranteed. 4,250.00

- 1868-S VF-35. Rare in all grades. No Mint State examples have been graded by PCGS or NGC. 895.00

- 1868-S VF-30 (PCI). 795.00

- 1879 MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces. 695.00

- 1882-CC F-15. 295.00

- 1882-S MS-63 (NGC). A prize for the attentive specialist. 1,750.00

- 1883 MS-61 (PCGS). A scarce issue. 795.00

- 1883 MS-60 (PCGS). We offer this frosty gem for just 695.00

- 1892-S MS-60 (PCGS). Attractive golden lustre on lightly frosted surfaces. Add this scarce "sleeper" to your collection for just 1,395.00

- 1894-O AU-55 (PCGS). Just 16,600 half eagles coined this year. Subdued golden lustre on frosty design devices and lightly reflective fields. A good value at 650.00

- 1894-O AU-50 (PCGS). Attractive cartwheel lustre and warm golden toning. A tiny mark is noted on Miss Liberty's cheek, but still choice for the grade. 425.00

- 1894-O EF-45 (PCGS). 350.00

- 1899-S MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous. 395.00

- 1904-S MS-60 (PCGS). Just 97,000 half eagles were coined in San Francisco this year. Radiant cartwheel lustre. 995.00

Gem 1906-D Half Eagle

- 1906-D MS-64 (NGC). First issue of the Denver Mint; undoubtedly struck from metal from the Cripple Creek Gold District about 75 miles southwest, on the back side of Pikes Peak. 3,500.00

Rare Denver Mint Issue

- really even worth mentioning—the piece is very attractive for the grade level. Ask to inspect it and see. 1,295.00

- 1881-CC EF-45 (NGC). Much original mint lustre remains. 975.00

- 1882-S MS-60 (PCGS). Strong cartwheel lustre on deep golden surfaces. A very attractive coin and a value for the attentive numismatist. 895.00

- 1886-S AU-55. 295.00

- 1893-O MS-61 (PCGS). Strong cartwheel lustre and frosty surfaces. 995.00

- 1893-O MS-60 (PCGS). Radiant cartwheel lustre on deep golden surfaces. 850.00

Desirable 1895-O \$10

Tied for Finest Certified

- 1895-O MS-63 (PCGS). Among the finest survivors from a total mintage of just 98,000 coins. One of just three specimens of this date called MS-63 by PCGS, with none certified higher! Deep honey golden surfaces exhibit strong cartwheel lustre and pale olive toning highlights. A choice coin that deserves serious consideration from the advanced eagle specialist. Order this lovely Condition Census specimen for 4,350.00

- 1895-O MS-61 (PCGS). We offer this attractive piece for 895.00

- 1895-O MS-60 (PCGS). 795.00

Elusive 1897-O Eagle

- 1897-O MS-63 (PCGS). Scarce in all grades, particularly at the Mint State level. One of just five called MS-63 by PCGS; three specimens have received higher grades. Satiny golden surfaces display warm cartwheel lustre. A fine value. 3,950.00

- 1897-O AU-58 (PCGS). 495.00

- 1901 MS-63 (PCGS). 1,495.00

Scarce 1901-O Eagle

- 1901-O MS-63 (PCGS). One of just 14 specimens graded MS-63 by PCGS, with only four higher. Radiant cartwheel lustre on frosty golden surfaces. 3,250.00

- 1901-O MS-62 (PCGS). Scarce in all grades, a lustrous golden specimen with the eye appeal of a much higher grade. 2,995.00

- grade level. Radiant cartwheel lustre on frosty surfaces. Much finer than the assigned grade of MS-60 implies. NGC has certified just two examples of this date at the MS-60 grade level, with only three graded higher. 5,495.00

1861-S Paquet Double Eagle

- 1861-S Paquet. EF-40 (PCGS). Well struck, and with much original mint lustre remaining in the protected areas. A pleasing specimen of one of the most famous of all of the double eagle issues. 8,995.00

- 1874-CC AU-55 (NGC). Catalogues \$7,000 in MS-60 in the *Guide Book*. This lovely AU comes close, and can be yours for 2,875.00

- 1875-CC MS-60 (PCGS). A popular and desirable Carson City double eagle issue. Warm golden lustre on satiny surfaces. 2,100.00

- 1875-CC AU-58 (PCGS). Nearly full mint lustre remains on pale golden surfaces. An appealing coin at 1,350.00

- 1875-CC AU-50 (PCGS). Generous amounts of cartwheel lustre. 995.00

1876-CC \$20 Rarity

- 1876-CC MS-60 (NGC). Reflective fields and frosty devices display strong lustre. 6,800.00

- 1876-S MS-60 (PCGS). A lustrous coin from the final year of Type II Liberty double eagle coinage. Truly affordable at 750.00

- 1877 AU-50 (NGC). 695.00

- 1877-S MS-60 (PCGS). 835.00

- 1878-S MS-60 (NGC). A "sleeper" date that is very difficult to locate in Uncirculated grades. A lustrous and attractive specimen. 1,150.00

Condition Census 1884-CC \$20

- 1884-CC MS-61 (NGC). One of 14 examples of this date called MS-61 by NGC, with none certified higher. Satiny surfaces exhibit an even golden lustre. An aesthetically appealing coin. Here is a grand opportunity to own one of the finest specimens currently known of this date. 3,950.00

- 1884-CC MS-60 (PCGS). Lustrous and brilliant golden surfaces. Virtually as nice as any MS-60 coin. 3,295.00

- 1884-CC AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous surfaces ex-

- age of 1.4 million pieces indicates. A choice coin with deep golden lustre on frosty surfaces. Lovely for the grade. 550.00

- 1897 MS-61 (PCGS). 775.00

- 1897-S MS-61 (NGC). 645.00

- 1898-S MS-63 (NGC). A scarce, brilliant and lustrous example. 975.00

- 1898-S MS-62 (PCGS). A choice coin for the grade. Satiny surfaces display attractive lustre. A popular issue from our westernmost mint. 585.00

- 1899 MS-61 (PCGS). 575.00

- 1904 MS-62 (PCGS). Beautiful and lustrous with a mirrorlike reverse. 585.00

Exceptional 1907-D \$20

- 1907-D Liberty. MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous, satiny, frosty surfaces. Certainly one of the finest in existence. 5,750.00

- 1907 Saint-Gaudens. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous; hand-picked for quality. A gorgeous specimen of the first year of the design type. 1,795.00

- 1907 Saint-Gaudens. MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. 1,195.00

- 1907 Saint-Gaudens. MS-62 (NGC). Arabic numerals date style. Brilliant and attractive, with pale olive toning. 695.00

- 1908-S AU-50 (PCGS). Generous amounts of mint lustre on satiny golden surfaces. Perhaps conservatively graded by PCGS. 1,950.00

- 1909/8 Overdate. MS-60 (PCGS). A lustrous and attractive specimen of this highly prized variety. 1,795.00

- 1909-S MS-63 (PCGS). Highly lustrous. 925.00

- 1909-S MS-62 (PCGS). 575.00

- 1910-D MS-62 (PCGS). Attractive iridescent rose toning on lustrous, satiny surfaces. 575.00

- 1910-S MS-63 (NGC). Considerably scarcer than the 1910 and 1910-D issues. An attractive and brilliant specimen. 995.00

- 1910-S MS-62 (PCGS). Satiny surfaces. 575.00

- 1911-D MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant gem. 995.00

- 1911-D MS-63 (PCGS). 675.00

- 1911-D MS-62 (PCGS). 575.00

- 1911-S MS-62 (PCGS). Pale rose toning highlights on lustrous golden surfaces. 595.00

- 1913-D MS-62 (PCGS). A lustrous, attractive and affordable specimen of a popular Denver Mint issue. 595.00

Gem 1914 Double Eagle

- 1914 MS-64 (PCGS). One of the lowest mintages in the entire Saint-Gaudens double eagle series. This frosty gem exhibits radiant cartwheel lustre and pale rose and olive toning highlights. 3,750.00

- 1914 MS-63 (PCGS). Another frosty specimen in a slightly lower grade. 1,850.00

- 1914 MS-62 (PCGS). Attractive rose and olive toning highlights. 1,150.00

- 1914-D MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous, satiny surfaces display warm rose and olive toning. 575.00

- 1914-S MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny. 650.00

- 1914-S MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous golden

'Collector is boss' at Maryland show

"The collector is now boss," said Al Johnbrier, Washington, D.C., coin dealer, as the Sunday afternoon dismantling of the ninth annual Tri-Club coin convention began at New Carrollton, Md., April 17.

Johnbrier's sentiments were echoed by several other dealers after three days of activity on a bourse floor considerably

smaller than the average of recent years for the Tri-Club show.

Dealer Paul Bosco of New York reported that his Saturday sales figures showed 90 percent of transactions to collectors, "my all-time high day for collectors vs. dealers on a percentage basis."

Don Frederick, also of the

Washington, D.C., area, said collectors buying heavily in early U.S. type coins, but also some dealers turning more to collector coins, had given him one of the best shows "in quite a while."

With only a few exceptions, a cross section of dealers interviewed just before closing said they had enjoyed "mediocre-plus" to good to surprisingly good returns, but one reported a distressingly low gross of only \$500, not enough to make expenses.

General Chairman Joe Clarke confirmed that there had been some earlier doubts about the prospects for this year's Tri-Club show, a combined effort of the Washington, D.C., Montgomery County and Prince Georges County coin clubs, embracing much of the capital's metropolitan area.

In addition to overall market factors and a perceived decline in show participation across the country, the convention opened the last date for filing income tax returns, April 15 and it had

to compete for dealers with the Michigan State show.

"We worked out the figures carefully, shaved every possible expense and concluded if we could get 60 dealers we could claim success," Clarke said.

"The final figure was just short of 80 and we're very happy that all worked out so well and that so many of the dealers seem to be pleased," he declared. He estimated public attendance at between 600 and 700 persons over the three days.

Johnbrier, who said his sales total was greater than at the four-times larger Central States convention in Indianapolis a week earlier, observed that astute collectors realize there's a buyer's market.

"They've done their homework, they know what the quotes are and they know they can bargain. I got some counter offers on coins that were even well below what I paid for them," he declared.

Dealer Gordon A. Singer, also

of the Washington area, said he sensed a strong trend toward smaller shows with fewer dealers. "We're clearly moving more toward a collector market and away from the pure investor," he added.

The dominance of the collector was also reflected in a highly varied and substantial program of specialized meetings and a series of five educational forum speakers throughout Saturday afternoon.

Holding meetings were Maryland TAMS, the Early American Copper regional group, the International Bank Note Society, and Souvenir Card Collectors.

Speakers at the educational forum, organized by Ken Huff, were Bob Waszilycsak on souvenir cards; Ed Masuoka on half cent die varieties; Jack Schadege on finding coins with a metal detector; Simcha Kuritzky on concentration camp money and William Mumford on tokens.

NumisNews Capsules

Bankruptcy filed

A Chapter 7 personal bankruptcy was filed April 13 by longtime coin and bank note dealer Arthur M. Kagin in federal court in Des Moines, Iowa.

Kagin's Numismatic Investment Corp., one of several divisions operated by the Kagin family, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in San Francisco April 15. Assets were listed at \$2,365,000 and liabilities at \$3,005,561.40. Jerry Ellersdorfer, the firm's attorney, stated.

On April 19, Kagin's Numismatic Auctions, Inc., also sought Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in San Francisco. Assets were listed at \$940,382.20 and liabilities of \$2,106,457.32 were listed.

"The auction company intends to proceed with the May auction. We intend to file a motion to get the approval of the court to continue doing business," Ellersdorfer declared.

Kagin was not available for comment.

Constitution totals updated

Sale of Constitution bicentennial commemorative coins continues at a slow pace, but with perceptible cumulative gains over the last two months, led by a boost of more than 150,000 in proof silver dollars.

Cumulative sales of proof gold pieces climbed by more than 8,000 pieces, bringing total sales to 869,872 out of one million authorized. The coins will continue on sale by mail and at retail until June 30.

Some 2,356,523 proof silver dollars had been sold as of April 15, along with 391,362 uncirculated dollars. The proof gold \$5 total is 655,881 and the uncirculated \$5 total is 213,991.

American Eagle sales drop sharply

Mint sales of American Eagle gold bullion coins to its primary distributors dropped to a low of 10,000 troy ounces in March, but Eagle silver dollars soared high with an additional 1,300,000 entering the market.

The gold sales were largely in the form of one-ounce, \$50 pieces, accounting for 9,500 ounces. 5,000 tenth-ounce, \$5 pieces make up the other 500 ounces.

ANA installs 'treasure chest'

Young visitors to the American Numismatic Association Headquarters have a special treat waiting for them — they may now reach into a treasure chest and pluck out a coin or two that appeals to them. There is no charge involved.

Art Jorgensen, a Colorado Springs coin dealer, donated hundreds of coins for the project, an ANA spokesman said, some of them centuries old. The spokesman continued by stating that the treasure chest at the headquarter's rotunda entrance, coupled with a visit to the ANA Money Museum, will help children develop an interest in coin collecting.

Coin history course expanded

"History and Collecting of Coins," a course taught by numismatist David T. Alexander at Miami-Dade Community College has been expanded, according to a school spokesman. Offered last November as a six-hour course, it is now an eight-hour course. Dates for the next offering of the class are May 18-June 8, meeting for two hours each of those four Wednesday evenings.

Additional information on the non-credit class may be obtained by writing to Continuing Education, Miami-Dade Community College, 11011 S.W. 104 St., Miami, Fla. 33176.

Congressmen attend ICTA meet

Several congressional leaders were scheduled to participate in a fifth anniversary celebration slated by the Industry Council for Tangible Assets, states Howard Segermark, ICTA president.

Among those who were expected at the April 28-29 gathering were Sen. Don Riegle of Michigan, slated to give the keynote address; Sen. David Pryor of Arkansas, next in line to become chairman of the Senate Banking Committee following Sen. William Proxmire's retirement next year; and Rep. Robert Matsui of California, chairman of the Securities Subcommittee.

Gold Show set for June

A precious metals investment conference, The Gold Show, has been scheduled for June 13-16, at the World Trade Center in New York City, states a spokesman for those organizing the gathering.

Mining Journal Ltd., published in London, is sponsoring the conference. It is to tackle such subjects as publicly traded mining stock, gold-oriented mutual funds, other precious metals and paper instruments. "International experts from around the world" will also be addressing attendees, the spokesman continued.

Those wishing further information may contact The Gold Show, Inc., at 4500 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla. 33137.

Dollar coin campaign covered

The New York Times April 6 issue featured a story on the campaign of James Benfield to replace the \$1 Federal Reserve note with a dollar coin. Benfield was characterized in the story as "very legit," "persistent" and "confident."

Metals rebound a bit

The price of gold rose \$10 in the week ending April 20, to close at \$457 a troy ounce on the New York Commodity Exchange. Silver advanced 11.4 cents to \$6.439 a troy ounce. Copper dropped three-quarters of a cent to 92.7 cents a pound.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, platinum was valued at \$529.60 a troy ounce, up \$9.30 on the week.

Medal to star in Bowers sale

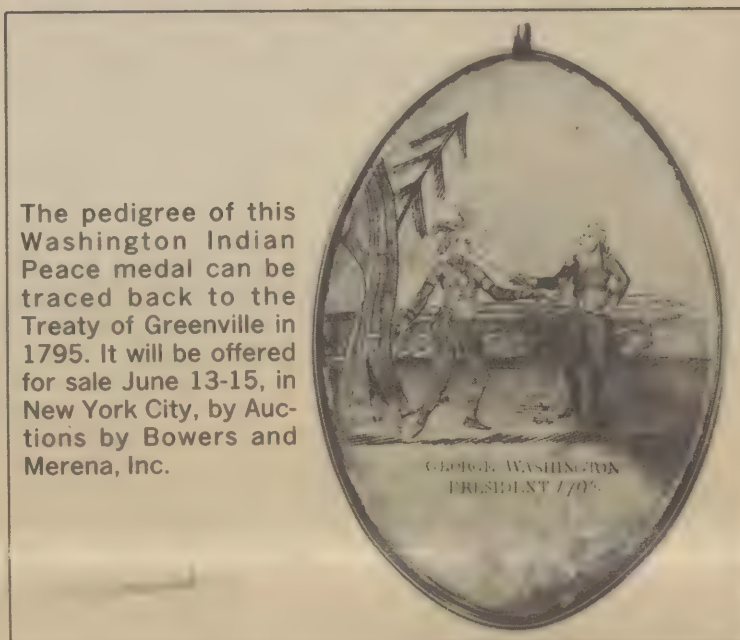
Two collections will be sold by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc., June 13-15 in New York City.

The Everson collection was assembled by Charles R. Everson prior to 1936. The collection has remained intact for the past 50 years, Ray Merena, firm president, said. The Faught collection was assembled beginning in the 1940s and features a large number of key dates, proofs, patterns and high-grade pieces, he explained.

A highlight of the auction is a 1795 Washington silver Indian Peace medal. The medal has been pedigreed to the original presentation ceremony for the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, Merena pointed out.

Other choice lots include a 1794 \$1, an 1836 Gobrecht pattern, an 1895 proof \$1, a gem uncirculated 1838 quarter eagle, an uncirculated 1797 eagle, a \$47.71 Kohler Sacramento gold ingot and a Panama-Pacific \$50 round.

"This is truly a sale that will



The pedigree of this Washington Indian Peace medal can be traced back to the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. It will be offered for sale June 13-15, in New York City, by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

appeal to numismatists, for among the pieces offered are many with fascinating historical backgrounds," Merena said. Mail bids will be accepted.

The 256-page catalog may be obtained for \$15 from Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc., P.O. Box 1224, Wolfeboro, N.H. 03894.

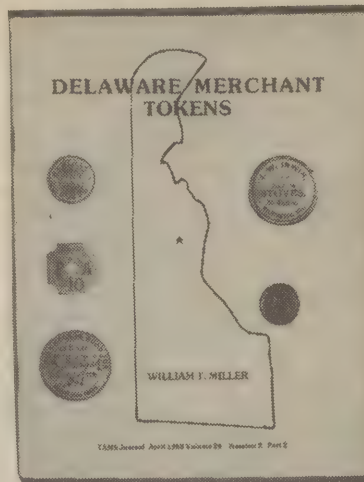
Delaware token book finished

Publication of *Delaware Merchant Tokens*, after five years in preparation, was announced by author Bill Miller at a meeting of the Maryland Token and Medal Society April 16.

Miller, who is also president of Maryland TAMS, showed a copy of the 34-page, soft cover catalog, published as Part II of the April 1988 *TAMS Journal*. The volume was edited by David Schenkman, author of the definitive book on Maryland tokens.

For more information about TAMS, write Dorothy C. Baber, secretary, 611 Oakwood Way, El Cajon, Calif. 92021.

Noting that there has been no official medal authorized or issued for the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution by the state of Maryland, member Jack Pryor proposed financing an additional reverse die for the Maryland TAMS 10th anniversary medal which would mark the



Five years of preparation went into the writing of *Delaware Merchant Tokens*, by Bill Miller.

occasion.

"Maryland's decision as the seventh state to ratify the Con-

stitution, taken at the State House on April 28, 1788, is a truly significant date in our history," Pryor said, "and we wouldn't be here today without it having taken place."

The group voted to appropriate \$100 for the cost of the die, based on an assurance from Pryor that he would attempt to get two other Maryland coin clubs to participate at the same level.

Greg Ruby, general chairman for the upcoming 16th annual Maryland State Numismatic Association convention June 10-12, delivered a progress report on plans for the first state gathering at an entirely new site, Baltimore's Festival Hall.

The association now has commitments from 100 dealers to attend, with checks already received from more than half of them, he said, and prospects are good for a highly successful convention.

Olympic order pace at 10,000 per week

Orders to the U.S. Mint for 1988 Olympic commemorative coins continued at a pace of just over 10,000 per week into mid-March, bringing the total number of coins sold to 742,359.

The March 15 number of total orders reported by the Mint, 265,906, showed the first trickle of returns on two new options offered in the latest mail solicitation. There were orders for 215 four-coin mahogany-boxed sets and 3,087 prestige sets.

Coincident with the current second mailing of the pre-issue discount offer, with orders being accepted until May 15, the first of a half-million dollars worth of advertisements began appearing in magazines and newspapers.

The ad campaign was confined to the print media at this juncture. Television commercials will begin only after the \$5 gold pieces and silver dollars are fully stocked with retailers and the excitement of the games

themselves draws closer.

While no directly comparable figures were available by the number of weeks the coins have been on sale, the pace is clearly off substantially from the two previous commemorative issues.

As of March 15, the Mint had orders for 177,041 proof and uncirculated Olympic \$5 gold pieces and 565,359 silver dollars of both qualities.

(PACE Page 31)

Editorial / Opinion

Not enough metal

The possibility of a U.S. palladium coin, however remote, makes us feel like the proverbial kid in a candy store with a pocketful of money. The idea of Congress generating one coinage idea after another is quite appealing. It certainly gratifies the ego to be a party to a hot topic on Capitol Hill, especially after so many years in the wilderness.

Particulars in the Senate legislation introduced by Max Baucus, D-Mont., call for a \$5 coin containing one troy ounce of palladium to commemorate the 100th anniversary of statehood for six western states. (See story on Page 1 for details.)

Pundits are already explaining why it cannot happen. Considering how far advanced the calendar is toward the adjournment of the present 100th Congress and the November election to choose members of the 101st, they are probably right.

It also has been pointed out that a second commemorative issue in 1989 to conflict with the possible Congress bicentennial coin is not a good idea. It would divide up the pot of collector money available for the purchase of new commemorative coins.

Beyond the considerations of the calendar and potential conflicts with other U.S. coinage issues, lack of supply of the metal itself may prove to be the most detrimental to the idea of a U.S. palla-

dium coin.

We, being like most Americans, knew rather little about palladium when news of the coinage proposal reached our editorial offices. We remedied that by taking out our Johnson Matthey *Platinum 1987* report, which includes palladium.

The report shows that total annual world supply, which loosely translates into mine production, is just under three million troy ounces. Of that amount, the United States produces less than 10 percent of its consumption of approximately 900,000 ounces. The rest comes primarily from the Soviet Union and South Africa.

Those statistics create a rather grim outlook for a palladium coin in the United States. If the palladium coinage were authorized and if collectors bought it in their usual numbers, the government would have to import a sizable quantity of the metal from two nations with which it would rather not deal.

As long as collectors could purchase in coin form every last ounce produced domestically and still be crying for more, the possibility for such a U.S. coin seems almost nil.

The idea of a palladium coin certainly is attractive. With the trend toward world bullion coinage, it is logical. If you want to invest in gold bullion conveniently, buy a coin. The same is true for silver. It would appear, though, that we will have a

platinum coin in this country before one made of palladium.

It is an interesting point to consider, but the plain fact is that the U.S. coin market is just too large for a U.S. palladium coin to be feasible under current circumstances.

Perhaps the palladium production numbers will change more to our advantage. If they do, we guarantee there will be thousands of eager collectors waiting to snap up any new U.S. palladium coin issue.



Reader Reactions

Readers are invited to submit letters concerning any hobby topic. Opinions expressed in letters published are not necessarily those of the publisher. Short letters are preferred. The publisher reserves the right to edit or reject letters determined to be inappropriate. Unsigned letters will not be published, but names and/or addresses will be omitted when requested.

Wants new designs

So Mr. Annunzio doesn't want changes in our coins. Perhaps we, the collectors of such coinage, could persuade him in another way.

I would like to propose that everyone who likes the current designs keep ordering the uncirculated and proof sets as usual. If you don't like the current designs, don't buy them. You can get everything but the half dollar in circulation.

Go back to looking for coins in circulation. You'll get them at face value and the government learns best from a lack of sales and profits. Let's hit them where it hurts.

Tom Robbins
Oquawka, Ill.

Change designs

Perhaps we ought to be less concerned about an off-the-cuff remark by Rep. Frank Annunzio, but rather work on his numismatic interest and possibly his desire to go down in history as the hero of the great coinage change.

It is pretty hard to dispute that Congress is unable to make a good decision, as they are capable of screwing up a one-car convoy. A competition that produces coins like Jack Ahr's quar-

ter is the way to go.

There should be a sainthood in store for Diane Wolf if she wins this one, but remember that evil will prevail if good people do nothing.

James D. Tilford Jr.
Mobile, Ala.

Likes Colonials

I enjoyed the article on Colonial coins by David T. Alexander in the April 12 issue of *Numismatic News*.

I have read it several times and have loaned it to my friends to read. Even my friends who don't collect coins were interested in the article for the history of early America. The subject was well chosen and the text was well written.

I hope you have more historical articles with pictures in the future.

Martin A. Maddox
Oxford, Ga.

Prefers \$1 bill

Unless numismatists take prompt action, the dollar bill will become a thing of the past.

Our only defense against pending legislation aimed at replacing the note with a coin is to inform our representatives of our disapproval. We can also

make the public aware of what is happening by writing letters to newspapers.

William T. Radeker
Cleveland, Ohio

Unhappy customer

There are two reasons why I haven't ordered Olympic coins from the Mint. There was the atrocious delay in receiving Constitution coins. The public got their coins far later than did retail outlets.

The second reason is the overall lack of service and responsiveness from Mint personnel. Three letters to customer service have gone unanswered even though I specifically requested replies.

James Greenspan
San Antonio, Texas

Skeptical

I read the brochure that came with the offering for the uncirculated coin sets. The information about the die cutting machine and historical data was very interesting.

However, I found the reference to "spectacular coinage" and "mint condition" very hard to swallow. I know Congress

decides what our coins will look like, but in a great percentage of cases, the uncirculated sets are not of very good quality.

I had damage to a 1987 proof silver Eagle and a 1987 proof Constitution dollar. Both were returned for replacement and I am still waiting for the Constitution dollar after having waited nine months for the original set.

Edward Hopkinson
San Angelo, Texas

Gives up

I received my third set of proof silver Eagles and I was sent damaged coins again. Four of the five coins had rim damage and the other coin had a deep scratch on the obverse.

I'm so dissatisfied with the Mint's replacement process that I'm giving up. There doesn't seem to be any good proof Eagles.

Ronald Bond
Fennville, Mich.

Tough Eagle

Regarding your article of March 15 titled "Pope eyes Far East sales," Donna Pope said her one tenth-ounce gold Eagle earring was run over by a Mercedes-Benz, crushing the gold clasp and bezel around the coin.

Pope was quoted as saying, "But the coin itself was in flawless condition." My question is: Does Ms. Pope know anything about grading, or was it a miracle?

Name and address withheld

Prestige problems

The rims on the \$1 coins in my Prestige set were damaged.

O. Lary
Redmond, Wash.

Grading gripes

The article by Bill Fivaz in the Feb. 16 issue of *Numismatic News* angers me. The article's stated purpose is to "dispel faulty notions." How can you dispel faulty notions with faulty notions?

Fivaz first asks the reader to read with an "open mind." He then dispenses with each MS grade in turn until "we are not talking about 11 new grades, but 1.5 new grades: MS-62 for selected series and MS-64 for most coins." How can he rationally talk about "1.5" grades?

I see decimal point grading in the very near future. I don't pretend to have all the answers, but the ANA will not get a yes vote from me for acceptance of all 11 grades.

John Bearden
Fairfield, Calif.

Not for investment

I am writing in response to a letter written by Sherburne F. Cook Jr. in the April 19 issue of *Numismatic News*. It is nice to know there are other people who enjoy collecting old coins just for that reason.

I started collecting coins about 10 years ago when I found a 1936 Buffalo nickel. It was well worn but still a nice coin. I said to myself, "If this coin could talk, the stories it would tell, the places it has been, the things it has purchased. . ."

The coin was very intriguing and it started me on the road to a wonderfully enjoyable hobby.

Noah P. Kanter
Key Largo, Fla.

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1795

Drenville
Indian Medal

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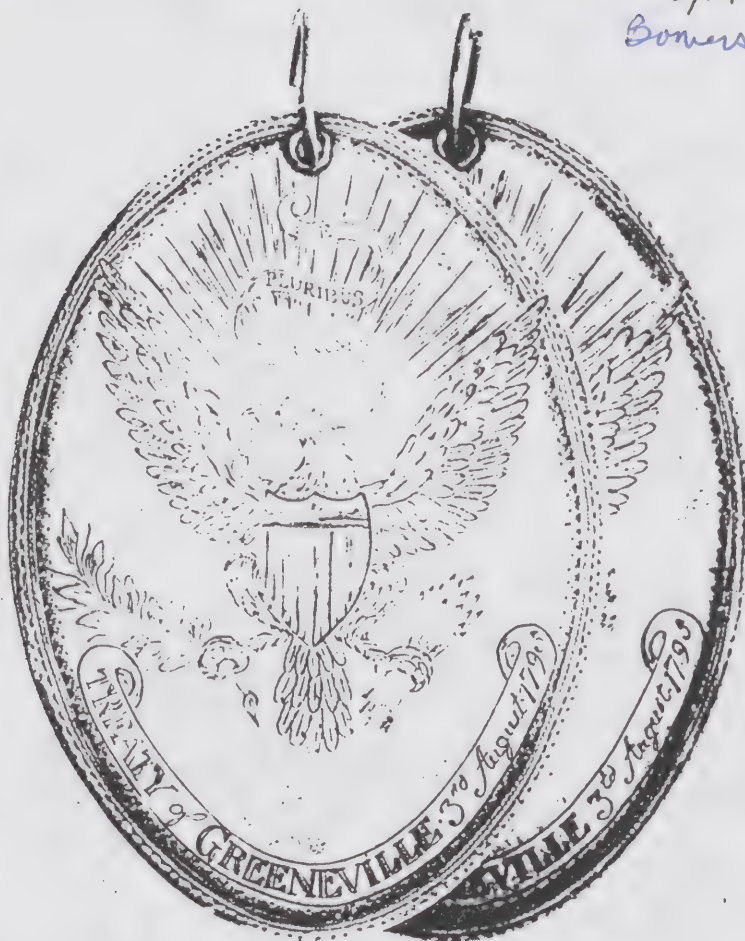
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B/m 4/10-12/86 (David Dreyhuss)
Bonus + Merit



- 5207 Treaty of Greenville Indian peace medal, dated 3rd August, 1795. Silver, 79mm. x 111mm. oval. 1371.0 grains. Prucha-36; Belden-11. Pierced at the top from both sides, to meet at the middle, and suspended from a silver ring. There are several light scratches in the fields on both obverse and reverse. Overall, the condition is Extremely Fine or better. This is an interesting piece, which first appeared in the Joseph Lengczyk sale No. 49, October 20-30, 1982, as Lot 463. Its provenance before that time is unsettled. Both Prucha and Belden plate the same medal of this type, that conserved in the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, Pa. That piece is not holed, and a visual inspection by the present writer shows that it has been cleaned and dipped at one time. The specimen in the Pennsylvania Historical Society weighs 1,461.4 grains, is approximately 108mm. x 81mm. in size and is 1 1/16 of an inch thick. That specimen was plainly manufactured from a sheet of hammered silver, showing slight irregularities in thickness due to the hammering blows. This specimen is a uniform 1 1/16 of an inch thick, showing no signs of hammering. The overall fabric of this piece, suggests a date of manufacture long after the treaty date which it commemorates. The engraving is very carefully done and reflects the style of the period. The detail and execution of the eagle's feathers are different from those found on the Pennsylvania Historical Society specimen, being less naturalistic and more representational. All other design details, letter shapes and styles, correspond to those on the Pennsylvania Historical Society specimen, with one exception. On this present medal there are 14 arrows clutched in the eagle's left talon on both the front and the back. On the Pennsylvania Historical Society specimen there are 15 arrows. As Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted to the Union before 1795, an Act of Congress approved January 13, 1794 provided that the flag of the United States should contain 15 stripes and that the Union should contain 15 stars. It was, of course, the intention that on the admission of every new state into the Union a new star should be added to the union of the flag. The presence of 15 arrows on the Pennsylvania Historical Society Greenville medal suggests that it was made with this provision in mind. The absence of the 15th arrow on this specimen suggests that this may not be contemporary. Lacking an established provenance for this piece, and in the light of this discussion, we offer this intriguing specimen as a modern study piece, as is, and make no guarantees as to its authenticity.

*990.



- 5208 Copper electrogalvanic shell of the obverse of the John Adams 1795 peace medal. IP-1, obverse. Extremely Fine, well executed. From a Johnson and Jensen sale, April 1981, as Lot 1878, where it was speculated that the shell had probably been done by or for Joseph J. Mickley. Dark bluish black patina. Interesting.

Presidential Medals



- 5209 PR-5. John Quincy Adams. White metal. 51mm. Choice About Uncirculated. Very scarce. From dies by Moritz Furst. This is probably one of the 100 "semi-metal" medals first referred to in a letter dated February 12, 1827 as having been sent already to the War Department. The obverse bears the draped bust right of President John Quincy Adams, while the reverse bears an allegorical scene of Science in the guise of Athena presenting an olive branch to an Indian (representing America) seated upon a cornucopia. Behind Athena the American owl is perched upon a branch which issues from a broken tree-trunk, probably symbolic of the new republic growing from its old colonial status. Plain edge. There is an area of irregularity on the edge at about 6:00.
- 5210 PR-5. John Quincy Adams. Apparently an obverse die trial in white metal, 51mm., of the John Quincy Adams president's medal. This piece bears a screw hole at 12:00 on the obverse edge, suggesting its use originally as a worn badge. The strong doubling in parts of the inscription around the president's bust, and in the letters and numbers of the date, suggests that the trial was made from strengthened dies, as there is no sign of double striking on the bust itself. An odd and curious piece.
- 5211 PR-14. Ulysses S. Grant. Silver. 45mm. Uncirculated. Very rare, said to be only eight pieces originally struck. These medals, as Julian relates, were struck in the latter part of 1872, apparently to provide collectors with a new and different Ulysses S. Grant medal to add to their collections. The obverse bears the bust right of the president, from a design by William Barber, while the reverse bears a central inscription.

Arthur J. Ressel
558 Treetop Village Dr
Fallwin Mo. 63021

"Treaty of Greenville"
Indian Peace Medal Information

Re: Indian Peace Medals
issued in the United States
by
Bauman L. Belden

The American Numismatic
Society New York
1927

Reprinted by Leonard L. Babin
Rochester N.Y.

pp 22 - Description &
brief History of medal

plate 12 - # 11
photo of medal



SPNVES problem piece



Pennsy West Soc





#2 Reverse

Arthur J. Ressel
558 Tretop Village Dr
Ballwin Mo 63021

394 -0224

391 -0668

April 1986



#1
Obverse

Treaty of Greenville Indian Peace
Medal 108.458 mm in height
79.324 mm wide
.064/.066 Thick.

- Silver -
Weight - 3.515 Troy oz

Arthur J. Ressel
558 Treetop Village Dr
Ballwin Mo. 63021

394-0224

391-0668

April 1986



#1 : Obverse view

Treaty of Greenville Indian
"Peace" medal —

Property of Pennsylvania Historical
Society — Philadelphia Penna.

Photo property of —

Arthur J. Ressel
558 Treeters Village Dr
Baltimore Mo 63021
314-394-0224



#2 Reverse view

Treaty of Greenville Indian
"Peace" Medal —

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